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FIRST EDITION.

BASE TREACHERY.

Massacre by Modoc Indians.

Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioners Thomas and Meacham Cowardly Assaulted by Captain Jack and Others, While Having a Talk—Intense Excitement and Indignation, and Extermination Demanded.

LAVA BEDS, April 11, via Yreka April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came in to our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he could take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in, took him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted horses and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieut. Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived, a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Colonel Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Colonel Gemmil, and orders were given to "forward, double quick." Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddell and his squaw were seen coming down the line. From him we gather the following account of

HOW THE MASSACRE COMMENCED.

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, was followed by Gen. Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation. Mr. Meacham replied that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more, that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned back and exclaimed, "all ready," drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead-shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and shot him. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him.

The troops are now encamped on the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance tonight under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated Lava Beds, April 11, 3 P. M.:

Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising Gen. Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the designated spot. There they met Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shock Nasty Jim, Ellen's man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was much noticed, as in previous interviews they had had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of a broken circle, and Gen. Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Captain Jack and Schonchin. Dyer stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hooker Jim and Shock-Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them. After which General Canby and Dr. Thomas had both talked for some time. Captain Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished stepped back from the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around saw Captain Jack in his left with his pistol pointed at General Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre. Almost a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Captain Jack fired again on General Canby, at the pistol's muzzle, and the man fell dead. He left but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was also shot down, stripped and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Dr. Thomas was killed instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off, but it appears they did not fire at him, but only knocked his squaw down. Dyer, Riddle and the squaw reached in safety to the camp. About one hundred yards to west of place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham badly wounded, with a pistol shot over the left ear. Fifty yards further on was the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. He was scalped and had pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of General Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing and lay about one hundred yards to the southward with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of Canby and Thomas, received from Jacksonville caused intense excitement. The people were loud in denunciation of Secretary Belknap, and hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy here tonight.

TRENTON, April 12, 10 P. M.—The news of the horrible massacre of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community and the excitement is intense. The feeling of revenge that the Indians should now receive the punishment they richly deserve; that not one should be left of after this terrible massacre. B. C. Dickson, who brought official dispatches, left headquarters at five o'clock last evening. He says orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at five o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions. In this case it may be two days before the troops would reach the spot. It is assumed that General Canby and Commodore Thomas's remains will be forwarded to this place, and should arrive to-morrow afternoon. Another courier would leave headquarters this evening, and would be early to-morrow.

These are all the particulars, other than telegraphed this afternoon. A courier left here at nine o'clock to-night, for Gillem's headquarters.

A dispatch from Gen. Schofield says: By many it is believed the Modocs are desperate, and will fight till the last man dies. It is thought they have already made their escape from the lava beds, and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that Scar-faced Charley and the only doctor were with the party that night that attacked Colonel Mason's position, and that it was a blind to attract the attention of Gen. Gillem from the conference between Captain Jack and the Commissioners.

FEELING AT WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brig. General Canby by the Modoc chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by the Apaches, cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where Gen. Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with unbounded of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation is not confined to place of all ideas whatever of peace, and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, April 13, 1873.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The following report of horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed Col. Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery merited, and I hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

[Signed] M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

The following is a copy of the telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General:

Department California, from Modoc expedition: General Canby, with the Peace Commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp this morning. At 1:30 P. M. the signal officer, whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. Upon reaching the point of meeting I found that General Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Meacham wounded. The other Commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

[Signed] ALVIN GILLEM,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, Comdg.

Dated at camp, south of Tulle Lake.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General, W. D. Whipple, at Army Headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General, H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who had been advised by Colonel Gillem of the tragedy.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND GEN. SHERMAN INFORMED.

The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night, by Adjutant General Townsend, and Gen. Sherman was also apprised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feeling of the President and the General at the sudden announcement been of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of horror that the massacre has aroused, the President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. General Sherman has also telegraphed General Schofield instructing him to move the entire force at once upon the Indians.

DEATH OF GENERAL CANBY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

General Sherman has also prepared the following order announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873.

(General Order No. 5.) It again becomes the sad duty of the General of the Army to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and honored comrades. Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia, was on Friday last, April 11th, shot dead by Chief Jack, while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their fastness in the rocky fastness, on the northern border of California, to a reservation where the tribe could be maintained by the provident care of the government and protected by the civil agents of the government. That such a life should be sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled in knowing that Canby lost his life on duty, and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forbearance, his entire self subjugation, and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to have accompanied them to a last conference with the savage chiefs, in supposed friendly council, and the savage chiefs, in supposed friendly council, and while not his death by treachery, outside his military lines but within view of the signal station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt.

Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of a general order, and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, since which time he has been continuously in the army thirty-eight years, passing through all the grades to Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the regular army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and the outbreak of civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his senior, he remained in command and defended the country successfully against the formidable inroad from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the East to a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division of West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the Southwest. Since the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special service by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his known fidelity to the wishes of the Executive, and his privations devotion to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by a long and laborious career, in 1869 he voluntarily consented to take the command of the Department of Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted, and this Modoc difficulty arising last winter, and its being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, it seemed most providential that it should have occurred within the sphere of Gen. Canby's command. He responded to the call of his government with alacrity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success. But alas, the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while lightning flashes his requiem to the furthermost corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his countrymen.

General Canby leaves to his country a heartbroken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order of General Sherman,

W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant General.

Many personal friends and associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to-day. Though the offices were not open to the public for the dispatch of business, the particulars of the painful story, officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to both at their homes and in the street by anxious friends of the Modoc victims for the latest news, and the slightest hope that the tale of savage treachery was less terrible than had been recounted.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon questions arising or likely to arise from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war, but upon the policy to be pursued there is nothing clear than already indicated in the dispatch, namely, that of complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this portion of the hostilities now which has proven how thoroughly harsh treatment is deserved by them.

PRELIMINARY TO THE MASSACRE.

A SAN Francisco special has the following relative to the Modoc massacre: The attack on Colonel Mason's camp commenced by the Indians firing on Lieuts. Boyle and Sherwood, who wandered some five hundred yards outside their picket lines. Lieut. Sherwood was shot through the arm and leg, but Lieut. Boyle escaped without injury. Both officers got safely back to their camp. This attack was only in fanit to enable Captain Jack to get his men into murderous designs with greater safety to himself and those accompanying him to the council.

WHAT IS DEFINITELY KNOWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversations with all the leading officials in Washington, reaches a degree of intensity which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore called forth. Every member of the Cabinet here has alluded to the necessities which the outrages have precipitated, and it can be said there is no difference of opinion as to whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians. The Secretary of the Interior was informed of the murders last night, when he immediately expressed his views concerning the future treatment of the Modocs, similar to those entertained by the President, the General of the army and others. Secretary Delano had a long consultation with General Sherman and firmly concurs with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages. The instructions to General Scofield are in this respect positive, showing no disposition that the authorities are convinced an occasion has now arisen which will not permit of the slightest show of leniency or sentimentality in the matter of exacting the evil. Meacham was impressed from the first that the Modocs meant treachery, and when he left this city several weeks ago said to a friend to whom he was bidding adieu, "Good bye, my friend, you may never see me again, for I am going on a very hazardous enterprise."

ARMY VACANCIES.

The death of General Canby reduces the list of Brigadier Generals on the army register from seven to the limits of six established by the recent act of Congress, and hence there is no vacancy created. There will be a consultation between the President and General Sherman, respecting whatever changes in the military commands are necessitated by Gen. Canby's death. It is believed in army circles that Brigadier Philip St. George Cook, who entered the army in 1827, will soon be retired, on account of age and long service, and it is generally thought Brig. Gen. Howard will also be retired, owing to disabilities.

Col. Cook, who has been in command in various departments for some years past, and who has recently so satisfactorily discharged his duties in Arizona in connection with the Apache difficulties, will probably be selected to fill the first vacant Brigadier. Generalship which may result from the retiracy of either of the above named officers.

PUBLIC MEETING—THE CHRISTIAN POLICY.

A public meeting was held in the Congregational church to-night to consider the subject of the Christian policy of the government towards Indians. The notice for the meeting was issued before the information conferming the Modoc massacre was received here. Gen. Howard, in addressing the assemblage, spoke of the former manner in which Indian affairs were managed, saying the Indians were plundered on one side and the whites robbed on the other, but President Grant has broken up the corrupt ring and placed the whole Indian question in Christian hands. The peace policy never meant murder and death. He had no apology for Modocs who had drawn a blow at their own existence. The President and Commissioners say peace before war, and they believe in punishing the treacherous by law, whether Indian or white man. He thought the only solution of the Indian question was in conferring citizenship on Indians, and regeneration before conversion and regeneration. The new Commissioner of Indian affairs, Francis A. Smith, said he had been struck to-day by overhearing remarks in the street, church and Sabbath school in execration of the Modoc massacre, and even pious persons said "Kill the Indians, who committed the crime." He knew but little about the Indians. The government had not kept faith with the Modocs, but there was nothing to be said in extenuation of the savage crime. This act of atrocity should not, however, turn aside the friends of Christian civilization from their beneficent purposes.

THE TREACHEROUS PLOT PARTLY FAILS.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, Lava Bed, south shore Tulie lake, April 12.—No important change. Meacham may recover. Will have a finger amputated. Col. Green came near losing his life by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another officer. The bullet cut the front of his cap away, bruising his forehead slightly. The attack on Colonel Mason yesterday was treachery. Lieutenant Sherwood, officer of the day, saw a white flag outside of the picket line and went to see what was wanted, Lieut. Boyle accompanying him. They found an Indian boy, who wanted them to come on the rocks where he was, but they would not. Steamboat Frank raised up from the rocks and called to them to come, but they refused, when the Indians opened fire on them. The second volley killed Sherwood and shot through the thigh, and also a shot in the arm, severing an artery. The troops turned out under Mason, and they rescued the officers five hundred yards outside of the picket line. Boyle was unhurt, but Sherwood was in dangerously wounded. It was a plot to capture the commanding officers of both posts, as well as the Commissioners. The plot to capture the commanding officers is evident. The Modocs sent for General Gillem, who would not go, and for Colonel Mason, who could not attend, and thus their lives were saved.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald* has a special from the camp near the lava beds early Sunday morning, to which time there had been no battle.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The journals all have editorials on the Modoc massacre. The *Herald* says: "The massacre places the seal not only upon all half measures with the Modocs, but we hope with other refractory Indians. Secretary Sherman's plan will be finally adopted for them without reserve. What we want with the Indians is a clear policy, and one not only simple to us but perfectly comprehensible to them. That may be summed up in a few words: 'Keep the peace or we shall kill you.'" The *World* denounces the Indian peace policy and all who uphold it.

The *Times* believes the troops will now exterminate the Modocs, but says that should instead be taken alive, tried for the crime and hanged. The murder has dealt a severe blow to the peace policy which President Grant pursued in dealing with the Indians, and generally with such success. Public sentiment will instinctively demand the correcting influence of the musket.

Important Railroad Legislation in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 12.—The State Senate passed, with an amendment, the House bill confirming the sale of the Chattanooga Railroad to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company. The House concurred with amendment, and the Senate bill recalling all indorsed railroad bonds, and authorizing the issue of thirty year seven per cent. gold interest bearing straight bonds in lieu thereof, at the rate of one thousand straight for four thousand indorsed bonds, and providing that in no event shall the obligations of the State on this account exceed $5,000,000. The liabilities of the State will thus be decreased from near $30,000,000 to $5,000,000 on account of railroads. The latter bill releases the State from all upon roads surrendering indorsed bonds, but levies an annual sinking fund tax on their gross earnings to pay bonds at maturity.

A Doubtful Story from San Domingo.

HAVANA, April 12.—A dispatch from St. Thomas to the 7th of April have been received, which reported there that an American steamer had arrived at Porto Rico with the news that a steamship had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States; that when the Americans attempted to disembark their landing was opposed by the inhabitants and there was serious bloodshed. The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by enemies of the Samana Bay scheme in Porto Rico.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, April 12, 1873.

Captain Simon Crossley, Treasurer of Lawrence county and this city, died yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, P. M., of old age. He served in the war of the war, in the Ninety-first O. V. I., and in one of the numerous battles in which he was engaged lost his arm. His long and upright life throughout the entire county, as his unblemished character, and strict adherence to duty, exalted him to an enviable place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

A large number of eminent physicians, chemists and others, besides delegates to various countries in Europe, have formed themselves into a union for the purpose of constructing a general European Pharmacopeia. Dr. Thudichum has recently delivered an address on the subject, in which he showed that, during the last two hundred years, many men had tried to realize the idea of a general pharmacopeia; but as these attempts were mostly made by single individuals, each of whom endeavored to carry out his own ideas in his own way, failure was necessarily the result. It is thought that the present co-operative movement will be more successful.

Safety in Railway Travel.

The Westinghouse Air Brake in New England.

Interesting Experiments—The Automatic Brake Tested—Wonderful Results—A Severed Train Stopped in a Few Seconds—A Grand Dinner—What New Englanders Think of a Pittsburgh Institution, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 10, 1873.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL are so familiar with the great invention known as the Westinghouse Air Brake, that any detailed description of it would be unnecessary. Although the inventor, Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., is a native of New York State, he made his first tests and practical experiments with the brake in Pittsburgh, and its prompt adoption by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company led to the construction of the Air Brake Works in your city, some three years ago, which have grown to the dimensions of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the West. The success of the brake was unprecedented, having been specially adopted by nearly all the leading railroads west of the Alleghenies. It now forms an indispensable feature of the passenger equipment of five-eighths of all the railways in the country. The great wonder is that New England has been so slow to avail itself of the advantages of the invention; but whether it was because the Yankee, with his proverbial ingenuity and skill, was disposed to look with distrust upon the mechanical products of the West, or from whatever cause the delay may have occurred, it is now certain that the brake will soon be applied as widely in New England as it is in the West and Northwest.

PRACTICAL TESTS AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Mr. Morris Sellers, the General Agent of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, has been in this city for some time, pressing the claims of the brake upon the attention of railway managers, and has notably succeeded in securing a satisfactory hearing, but in defiance of the utility and economy of the brake. Another invention, known as the Vacuum Brake, had attracted some attention here, having been applied to two or three trains; but the Westinghouse apparatus is regarded as so incomparably better, that the inventor was desirous, in order to settle the matter for all time, to have a public competitive test, right at the "hub of the universe," in the presence of representatives from all the leading railways, and under the inspection of the best mechanics in the country. The Board of Railway Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, the Senate Committee on Railroads, and prominent railroad officials, joined in requesting an exhibition of the Westinghouse Air Brake, and the Eastern Railroad Company gave the use of their East Boston (double track) branch, for the purpose. The same request was made of the Vacuum Brake Company, to furnish a train equipped with their appliance, that comparative tests might be made. A prompt response was made on the part of the Westinghouse Company, and the test was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon. Invitations were issued to the representative railroad men of New England, numbers of the press, and others.

Although the ordinary air brake is familiar to all Western travelers, yet comparatively few are aware that Mr. Westinghouse has recently added very valuable improvements by means of which the liabilities to accident, and consequently the dangers of injury and loss of life, have been greatly lessened. This improvement is shown in the Automatic Brake, and the appliance can be used in connection with the ordinary air brake. The chief advantages are: First, that the brakes can be applied from any car in the train, without the aid of the engineer. Second, in case any part of the train should separate from the engine, the brakes are instantly applied to the detached cars, as well as to those remaining with the engine. Third, Should a car be thrown from the track, or the train become deranged by accident, in any way, the automatic brake does its work, bringing each car to a stand-still. The only train to which the improvement has been attached as yet, are the Wall's Accommodation, running out of your city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that on the Reading road, where the brake was successfully tested a few weeks ago, and the train fitted up for the Eastern road, in this city, for the experiments and tests, of which I shall now give you a brief report:

The train consisted of eight cars, drawn by splendid new locomotive weighing thirty-five tons. There were about two hundred and fifty gentlemen aboard, many of whom were interested in the railway management or railway legislation. It is doubtless many earnest thinkers and practical workers can be got together on an occasion of this kind, and it is one of the hopeful signs of the time when distinguished men of all classes join in helping the Christian influence in furtherance of the means for the saving of human life on railway trains. The place selected for the experiments was just below Revere, the scene of the awful railroad slaughter of two years ago. Experiments by applying the brake in the ordinary way, by the engineer, were first made, and were entirely successful—the train, running at first over two hundred tons, having been brought to a stand-still from a speed of about forty miles an hour in from thirteen to fifteen seconds, or in less than the length of the train. Wonderful as were these results to those New Englanders who had witnessed them for the first time, they were surpassed by the achievements of the automatic brake, which forthwith followed. The train was then seen coming on at a high rate of speed, was cut in two, the four cars being detached suddenly and in the same manner as by the breaking of a link; and in an instant the couplings parted, the brakes were applied to both sections of the train—the rear car coming to a stand in thirteen seconds, and leaving a distance of two hundred and seventy feet between this and the other part of the train.

This distance, it is proper to explain, was altogether owing to the weight of the locomotive, the momentum of which had to be overcome by the four cars attached to it. Had similar brakes to be applied to the locomotive drivers, the momentum of the engine would have been at once overcome without the aid of the brakes on the cars, thus lessening the distance between the detached portions. The application to the drivers would also have materially lessened the distance and time in all of the experiments. The brakes have since been applied to the drivers on a number of engines on the Pennsylvania road, and the experiments already demonstrated not only the practicability, but a greatly increased efficiency in the stopping power. The necessity for the retarding force on the engine is all the more apparent when it is understood that without it the locomotive, if it should break from the train, would shoot ahead and might itself cause serious damage, while the train would be stopped a great distance behind. Experiments already made demonstrate that the driver brakes alone will stop a train of cars as quick as the ordinary hand brakes.

The next experiment consisted in breaking the engine from the train, under full speed, the brakes being applied automatically. The stop was made in seventeen seconds, the distance being four hundred and fifty feet, and the velocity of the train five miles per hour. A large number of witnessed these two experiments from the side of the road, a stationary position affording them better opportunity to judge of the speed of the train, and watch the separation of its parts, than if they had remained in the cars. Many observations were also made with any greater ease or facility, had the entire train been under the control of the engineer and passenger, would have been the case, from anything in the movements of the train, that it had separated, or come to a stand-still. The highest admiration for the skill and enterprise which had given to this age of railroads so important an invention as the atmospheric brake, and the inventor was characterized as a benefactor of his race—one who had conferred an inestimable benefit upon mankind by rendering it possible to travel with comparative safety at the highest rate of speed. The encomiums were of a very flattering character, and such as are oftentimes too tardy in being conferred upon those who are deserving of them. The dinner and speeches occupied three hours, and the affair was one of the most creditable and enjoyable ever witnessed here.

Mr. Ralph Bagaley, the affable Secretary of the Air Brake Company, Mr. Sellers, the General Agent, and Mr. T. W. Welsh, Superintendent, are each entitled to great credit for the successful carrying out of the programme of the day and evening. Robert Arthurs, Esq., and Mr. Edward L. Maxwell, of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, both of your city, were present. Regarding the Westinghouse Air Brake as a Pittsburgh institution, your citizens cannot fail to read, with pride and satisfaction, the record of so complete a triumph in this center of intelligence and inventive skill. A.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Modoc Indian Treachery.

Great Excitement in the City.

The "Peace Policy" Denounced.

Extermination Resolved Upon.

Meeting of the Peace Commission.

Western Wonders Photographed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1873.

The Modoc trifling has had a fitting sequel. The nation has lost a gallant soldier, treacherously murdered by a race, notwithstanding all the sentimental coloring and romance of deluded and ignorant fanatics, possessed of no instinct which could be called Christian, or even human. Since the assassination of the great and good Lincoln, there has not been so much excitement in this city as has been occasioned by the murder of Gen. Canby. From the President down to the lowest official, and in all the ranks of private life, there is expressed the bitterest sentiments of an exasperated and outraged Christian feeling. A half dozen Peace Commissioners strung up to the nearest lamp post would scarcely appease the popular rage. The comments, as might be expected, are quite freely expressed, and if it were possible for public sentiment to condemn the Peace Commissioners and their infatuated followers to an appropriate punishment, they would be turned over to the Modoc chiefs as a small tribute to their cunning. It is well, however, that the blame should attach to the proper parties.

A considerable number of people, without knowledge of the everyday Indian, and played upon by a few persons who never have been heard of except for their absurd notions of philanthropy, created such a degree of public opinion that the President was necessarily called upon to recognize it. He argued that the experiment should be tried. Since then, at intervals, a set of persons have worked themselves into notoriety by demanding appropriations in useless visits to Washington. The expenses of the service were sustained by another set who expended the public money, but took very good care of their scalps. When there was danger, the army was called upon; and when all did its duty nobly, it was vilified and denounced. So much for the peace policy.

When the Indian Service is transferred to the War Department, Ammen will be honorably relieved of responsibility. Under its present management, the Indians and agents cost Congress approximately over five million and a half for the Indians, and it is estimated not one-third of that ever reaches the Indians in any beneficial way. The rest is consumed in compensating lazy Indian agents and hangers on, the former spending their time in cities, and the latter at the frontier settlements. At the moment one Wright, an ex-Indian agent, is about to be tried for swindling the government. His size out of the Indian plum amounts to over half a million dollars. In the last appropriation over seventeen thousand dollars were appropriated directly for the use of the Kansas and Modoc Indians. At this moment there are many contracts for beef supplied by Indian agents, signed by George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, lying in the Treasury Department awaiting audit and settlement. It has been the policy of the Peace Commissioners to charge all these little troubles to the army. Although at a heavy cost, it is hoped now that the people who have allowed themselves to be deluded into the false notions of philanthropy will now see the Indian question in its true light.

Extermination the Order.

The following dispatch was sent to General Gillem, last night, and a copy of the same sent to General Schofield at San Francisco:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1873.

General Gillem, Modoc camp, via Yreka, Cal.: Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of General Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians has been shown to the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. They will be justified in their utter extermination.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Gen. Sherman also telegraphed Gen. Schofield to afford Mrs. Canby every facility and attention should she desire to proceed to meet the remains of her husband. She is now at her home in Oregon.

General Sherman this morning carried out his instructions to the letter, and if he desires reinforcements all will be sent that he asks for. To-morrow is expected from New York to Fort Hoyle headquarters announcing to the army the death of Gen. Canby.

A Peace Meeting.

Called several days since under the auspices of the Peace Commission, was held this evening. Secretary Delano, who was advertised to speak, failed to appear. General Howard made some remarks, chiefly aimed to show, to use his own words, how much the Indians love him. On this subject he was very prolix and stated that his photographs were carried by most of the Western Indians. The new Indian Commissioner, who followed attempted to show that Christianity was in favor of peace. Fred. Douglas gave a historical review of Indian wars, and made the only sensible speech of the evening. He believed in the protection of the government over the Indians. The treacherous murder of General Canby was then briefly touched upon. It evidently did not aid in the policy of misrepresentation.

Precautions in the Sets of Yellowstone Views.

The government bindery has just completed the binding of twenty full sets of the large photographic views of the Hayden Geological Explorations of last year. Each set contains thirty-eight views, showing the wonders of mountains and valleys of that wonderful region. A beautiful title page, printed in illuminated type, precedes each volume, and reads: "Photographic views of the Yellowstone National Park, and of the Mountain Sheep of the Rocky Mountains. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey of the Territories. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist in charge. W. H. Jackson, photographer. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1873." Between each photograph is a tissue leaf containing a brief description which is printed in the same type as the text of the volume, and of the person to whom presented. That already sent to its fortunate possessor bears the name U. S. Grant. The remaining twenty sets are intended for members of the Cabinet and other high officials of the government. They are now preparing to mount the valuable explorations during the coming summer.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

The following are the New Bankers.

The following are the balances in Treasury to-day: Coin, $2,168,; Currency, $3,256,900. Legal

Rumors have been current from time to time of the resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong. Inquiry at official sources to-day shows that Low's resignation has not been received, and that ex-Senator Conkling's name will be even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China Legation. Cole himself says he is not an applicant for the Chinese position, but will call on one at the President's house or at the Department of State had any intimation of DeLong's rumored resignation. Further than what has been published by some of his friends, namely, that he would retire should the administration desire a change.

BUSINESS INTERVIEW.

The President to-day gave audience to a number of persons on business matters, and at one o'clock went to the Riggs House, where he had a long consultation with Secretary Richardson.

CAVALRY RECRUITS ORDERED FORWARD.

The Superintendent of the general recruiting service has been directed to send all disposable colored recruits at St. Louis to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for assignment to the Ninth cavalry.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office has notified the local land offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to lands along the line laid down on the map of preliminary location as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before lands had been formerly withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants and involve about two hundred sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory and elsewhere.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard the argument of President Becker, of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in support of the application for patents for about four hundred sections of land within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed till May 1st.

SALARIES OF THE CLERKS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The salaries of Bigelow, chief of the loan division, and three clerks of the Treasury Department who accompany him, ceased when they last week left Washington for New York en route for London. Their entire expenses and compensation are now paid by the syndicate, in whose interest they had been detailed in their crime. They returned to England with their utter extermination.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Gen. Sherman also telegraphed Gen. Schofield to afford Mrs. Canby every facility and attention should she desire to proceed to meet the remains of her husband. She is now at her home in Oregon.

General Gillem this morning carried out his instructions to the letter, and if he desires reinforcements all will be sent that he asks for. To-morrow is expected from

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

YESTERDAY was Easter Sunday. Easter has the advantage of other church festivals in that it comes with the first hues and promise of Spring, when humanity is most apt to be thankful. Ascetic criticism is repressed, and charity and gratitude prevail.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has just decided that strips of iron rolled in pieces from seventeen or eighteen feet in length by eight inches in width and three-sixteenths of an inch thick, are dutiable at the rate of one and a quarter cents per pound, less ten per cent. This decision is of considerable importance to one of our largest industrial interests.

WESTERN papers have of late indulged in a good many fond anticipations concerning the proposed enlargement of the Canadian canals, and the consequent increase of accommodation for cereals seeking the seaboard. It turns out, however, that the Dominion government does not intend for the present to take any steps towards enlarging the St. Lawrence canals or removing the obstructions in the rapids, which would involve the still further enlargement of the Welland. This is the policy of the government as stated in the official reports, and the opposition concurs in it, so far as may be judged from the utterances of its organs.

A PERSON by the name of O'KELLY has been "placed where he will do the most good." The *Herald*'s nice little plot to embroil the government of the United States in a quarrel with the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and compel the former to espouse the cause of the Cuban insurgents, has come to naught. The officials at Washington have discovered that O'KELLY is not an American citizen, and is therefore not entitled to its protection. This is very sad. Let the *Herald* try again: and let it be sure to "put none but Americans on guard," when it next chooses "commissioners." The present slaughterous utterances of that paper are wholly "foreign" to the purpose.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed by the English papers at the prompt and cordial cooperation of our government with that of Great Britain in the steps necessary to bring to justice the persons suspected of complicity in the great fraud recently effected upon the Bank of England. "No better proof," says the London *Times*, "could be afforded of the excellent relations which subsist between the respective governments, than their prompt cooperation to secure the ends of justice and to punish the supposed authors of a wide reaching and most ingenious conspiracy, which, if successful, would have seriously impaired the security of the most essential operations of commerce."

WE HAVE heretofore spoken of the encouragement to be derived from an inspection of the statistics of our manufactured exports for the last eight months of 1872, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. In this list, which enumerates thirty-six commodities, there is an increase of twenty-six per cent. in the aggregate, and a gain in all but six. Incomplete returns for the first quarter of the present year show a similar growth over that of last year: the exports of four principal ports—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco—showing a gain of $16,602,297 during the period in question, or an increase of upwards of twenty-three per cent. This is every way encouraging.

THE free-traders conundrum, "Does protection protect?" is receiving solution in unlooked for quarters. Says the *Iron Trade Circular*, a leading organ of the British manufacturing interests: "The ascendance of the Protectionist party in the United States continues to operate most favorably for the manufacturing interests there, and it is no wonder that, under its benignant auspices, the enterprise in this direction is swelling to colossal proportions. The whole subject is one demanding the serious attention of our manufacturers." Counter remarks are now in order from the opponents of the development of our home resources, the encouragement of home products, and the employment of labor at living wages.

HERETOFORE the gold coins of the United States, however worn by natural abrasion, were a legal tender for their face value. Under the act of February 12, 1873, however, their legal tender value, as between private individuals, is limited to their actual proportion of standard value, outside of the variation allowed to the coiner at the mint. The purpose of the act is to retire the coins that are worn below the standard, and to send them to the mint to be recoined. Some temporary inconvenience is being occasioned in financial circles by the operations of the law, for the reason that there are very few pieces of coin in circulation, unless just from the mint, which do not vary more than "the limit of tolerance" from the standard weight.

THE Postoffice Department calls the attention of publishers to the necessity of arranging their business to conform to the new postal regulation cutting off the transmission of free mail matter after the 30th of June. Under the act of March 3d, all exchanges between publishers, and weekly newspapers which are printed in the county where delivered, are excluded from free circulation. After that date all newspapers and periodicals now sent free will be subject to the following quarterly rates of postage:

"Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States: Weekly, 5 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; six times a week, 20 cents; daily, 35 cents. Exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 10, 20, 30, 60 and 70 cents. Exceeding 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 15, 30, 45, 90 cents, and $1 05. Exceeding 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 20, 40, 60 cents, $1 20 and $1 40."

IN ANOTHER column will be found a report of the interesting experiments made on the Eastern Railroad, at Boston, with the Westinghouse Air Brake. The inventor has recently added to his brake (now so generally used throughout the country) an automatic application, by means of which trains can be stopped under almost any contingency. This improvement seems a very near approach to perfection in railway brakes—so much superior to anything else of the kind, that no passenger train should be run without it. The character of the experiments, and the nature of the appliance, are explained in the letter. The tests were witnessed by a large number of representative railroad men, and were of the most satisfactory character. The newspapers of Boston speak in the highest terms of the invention, and the introduction of the brake upon the Eastern Road will soon necessitate its use throughout New England.

THE BODOC MASSACRE.

THE COMMERCIAL, as is well known, has from the first favored the Indian policy of the President, which may be epitomized as having for its object the prevention of the whites from oppressing and robbing the Indian, and the restraining of the Indian from committing outrages on the whites. The difference between this policy and that which it supplanted was, that whereas the latter tended to nourish the vices which belong to conscious degradation, the former tended to beget the virtues which belong to conscious progress. In a word, civilization or extermination are the only modes of solving the Indian problem; and, with the President, we have held that the former should be fairly tried first. Until recently the presence of the Indians within the limits of our civilization, was considered incompatible with the growth and advancement of the country. Hence, as new States were organized, and the edges of our expansion were pushed further and further into the wilderness, the first exertions of the statesman and politician were invariably to devise ways and means of getting rid of the Indian. In this manner treaty upon treaty was made with the tribes, in each of which they were prevailed upon to cede their homes and accept other reservations a little further on, which were always pledged to them as long as grass grew or water ran, but of which, as a general thing, they were without scruple dispossessed whenever it became necessary to construct a railroad or effect other improvements upon their lands. The President, however, saw that the time had come when the question demanded some solution other than that of constant removal, and hence his resort to the humane experiment of placing them on permanent reservations, where they might gradually be brought under the dominion of the civilizing agencies and influences of the time. But no wrongs which the Indians may have suffered in the past can for a single moment excuse or palliate such cold-blooded, infernal treachery as that which the Modocs have shown in their horrible massacre of General CANBY and the Peace Commissioners, reported elsewhere in our columns. With them, whatever may be the policy pursued with regard to other tribes, there is but one course to follow—that, namely, of complete and final extermination. Kindness and sincerity are, as has been so tragically shown, worse than wasted upon them, and they should henceforth be hunted to the earth without the least mercy or quarter, until not a single warrior of the band remains. It will not do for our romanticists and sentimentalists to plead, in this instance, cruelty or injustice toward them on the part of the government. Captain JACK knew—his whole band knew—that they were being dealt with in perfect honor and good faith. The tact, shrewdness and intelligence they have displayed during the whole campaign, is sufficient proof of that. Charity itself cannot offer a single apology in behalf of their murderous perfidy, nor assign a single reason why they should not be annihilated from off the face of the ground. For the rest of the tribes, let all proper means be employed to conciliate; failing this, let all the powers of the government be without hesitation invoked to crush. Peace while on the reservation—but war to the knife against every crawling savage found off from it. And let the government comb the prairies until the last of their number is caught up. For the time for dallying has gone by.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

We publish, to-day, the bill passed by the late Legislature providing for an election of State Treasurer by the people. A perusal of it will satisfy all that the fuss made over it has nothing to warrant or justify it.

The adoption of the amendment to the Constitution, by the vote of the people, last year, making the State Treasurer elective by the people instead of by the Legislature, as heretofore, rendered imperative the passage of some bill for the purpose. Any failure of the Legislature to carry out the provisions of the new article of the Constitution would have been a wilful neglect of duty. This article provides that "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State *at such time and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law.*" The passage of a law for this purpose was therefore not only a constitutional duty but a constitutional necessity.

Yet a certain noisy and venomous, but unintluential portion of the press of this State is clamoring to the Governor to veto this bill, and so render the constitutional provision void and inoperative. Why? Simply because the bill provides that the present State Treasurer shall hold his office until his successor is duly elected. That is the sole reason urged; and the clamorers for this policy, blind, and as full of venom as copperheads in August, cannot see that if the Governor yielded to their wish they would thereby render certain the very thing they want to prevent.

For if the Governor vetoes this law, there are then no laws on the statute book to regulate the State Treasurer's office except those previously passed, and these would be left in full force and effect. The act of March 28 1848, provides thus:

"The term of office of the State Treasurer shall hereafter commence on the first Monday of May next succeeding his election, and shall continue for one year *or until his successor is duly qualified.*"

And the act of July 2, 1839, says:

"In case no State Treasurer is elected at the time fixed by law, the Treasurer for the time being shall hold office until a successor is appointed."

The veto of the bill now in the hands of the Governor would, therefore, throw us back upon the act of 1848, and thus the present State Treasurer would be continued in office until a successor was duly qualified, and under no circumstances could the next Legislature provide for holding an election that would enable his successor to qualify before the first of May 1874. But further: If the Governor vetoes *this* bill, he will be compelled to veto all similar bills hereafter, and until two-thirds of both Houses could be got to pass a bill over his veto (a very rare thing), the present State Treasurer would continue in office. He might thus, if this foolish advice were carried out, be kept in office during the remainder of Governor HARTRANFT's term. The personal animosity of this little newspaper gang would thus most signally defeat itself.

The amendment to the Constitution, adopted by the overwhelming vote of the people, contemplated the passage of a bill by this Legislature to carry out their expressed will. The Legislature has performed the duty assigned it, as it was bound to do, and in doing so has framed the bill in accordance with the policy prescribed for the Treasurer's office by that legislation. If the Legislature of 1873-74 in fixing the time when the Treasurer's term shall commence, thus avoiding all possible disturbance to the financial affairs of the State, and also in providing that the present incumbent shall hold over until his successor is duly qualified. This is the well-settled policy of the State, and the Legislature has acted wisely in not departing from it. The bill is not enacted for the present alone, but for the future as well; and it very properly keeps to the old landmarks, refuses to disturb the routine which has not only worked well, but is thoroughly understood, and simply transfers the election of State Treasurer from the Legislature to the people, leaving all else to go on as heretofore, except in a few minor details.

THE VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

In the last week of the session of the Legislature Mr. BUCKALEW made his appearance in Harrisburg, was very busy in hand-shaking, and holding private conferences, and was particularly active on the Democratic side in both Houses. His mission was kept very quiet; he talked only to those with whom he was familiar and on friendly terms; and no one suspected that he, of all others, had a little anaconda in his pocket that he wished to shake through. One of his pet themes on the stump was the viciousness of hasty legislation and no one thought it possible that *he* could have any scheme on hand requiring railroad speed to put it through.

On one of the closing days of the session a bill was read in the Senate, giving to the Constitutional Convention full power and control over the whole question of submitting the new Constitution to a vote of the people. It was very briefly worded, and *apparently* it was merely a provision for submitting to the Governor the proofs of the adoption or rejection of the Constitution. It was read hastily, the Senators were busily engaged looking after their bills, as is always the case at the close of a session, and it was declared to be harmless and all right. No one objecting, the bill went through; Mr. BUCKALEW attended in the transcribing room in person, to see that it was immediately sent over to the House; and it got over there, in consequence, with more promptness than usual.

In the House Mr. Speaker ELLIOTT detected the real character of the bill; but so insinuating and insidious had been Mr. BUCKALEW's personal labors there, that many of the Republican members were misled as to its real purport, and voted for it, securing its passage there, also. Very well satisfied with his work Mr. BUCKALEW departed as quietly as he came chuckling over his success and gratified, doubtless, that he had been able to run through an important bill in the shortest possible time.

The next morning after its passage, however, it was discovered that the bill was in Mr. BUCKALEW's handwriting, and that, notwithstanding the Jesuitical guile with which it was framed, it was still clear that its purpose was to give the Constitutional Convention the power to fix the time for holding the election on the new Constitution, and to enact an entirely new law prescribing how and by whom the election should be held. The law under which the choice of members to this Convention was made provided that the election to decide upon the adoption of the new Constitution should be held under the laws regulating all other elections in this State; and the purpose of the new bill was to repeal that provision, and give to the Convention full power to make a new election law and to erect itself into a tribunal to decide upon the validity of the returns. The dangerous character of this kind of legislation being thus discovered, a motion was made in the House to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and this motion was not disposed of when the House adjourned finally, on the 10th.

The bill, therefore, fell. It was not disposed of finally, in the House, and therefore could not reach the Governor. The election on the new Constitution will consequently be held under the election laws of the State, and Mr. BUCKALEW's little scheme necessarily fails. No one but himself, we fancy, will cry over its defeat; and the people of the State have good reason to rejoice over this failure to railroad through such an important act of legislation.

THOUGH fewer than are commonly supposed yet a good many are in favor of substituting perpetual imprisonment for hanging as the penalty for murder. Some of these philanthropists evidently need enlightenment as to the measure of rigor with which the milder punishment of limited imprisonment is carried out in some of the States. Facts illustrative of this point as they turn up ought not to be neglected by the newspapers. A year ago or less one JAMES B. SNOW was convicted in Missouri of murder under peculiarly aggravated circumstances, as it was proved that he had pursued his victim over several States, and had at last treacherously slain him. The sentence of death passed upon SNOW was commuted by Governor BROWNE into imprisonment for ten years, and now we learn that he has been pardoned. As we have seen no statement of the reasons assigned for the act, we cannot mention them, but we are bound in charity to suppose that they were good. The prerogative of mercy does not, we believe, reside in the person of an American Governor, as in the person of a hereditary monarch. The latter pardons in virtue of his own proper character as the sovereign of his people. As the catechism used to say, "the King's face should give grace." The Governor receives his power to pardon from a written constitution and for specific ends, and he is responsible to the people for the manner in which he exercises the power. It seems, however, that the people are sometimes very lenient in exacting reasons in such cases, and the consequence is that imprisonment for life is perhaps impossible among us.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It may not be generally known that the legal par of sterling exchange, in place of being $4 44 for the pound sterling, to which is added 9½ per cent. to bring it to the true par, has been altered by Congress to $4 86 65-100, which saves the addition of the 9½ per cent.

Some gentleman, whose modesty prevents him from allowing his name to be published, has just put $20,000 where he thinks it will do the most good, by giving it to the Massachusetts Institution of Technology.

About every water course, large or small, throughout the East and West, is just now overflowing its banks, the result of heavy rains and the melting snow.

New York has a restaurant where no fish, flesh, fowl, liquors or cigars are served—milk forming the chief feature of the bill of fare. You can get mush and milk, boiled rice, oatmeal and other simple and wholesome things, but nothing rich or highly seasoned.

In a recent debate in the Dominion Parliament, members strongly advocated the imposition of a duty on American grain imported into Canada, as a set-off against that levied on Canadian produce in the United States.

A Michigan man says he has discovered how to so temper steel and even cast iron that it will cut glass like a diamond.

Our railroads are stripping the country of its timber at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per annum; and their demands are rapidly increasing.

There seems to be no end of rivalry among the towns of Tennessee as to which shall profit by the establishment of the grand Vanderbilt University. Our exchanges from that quarter are full of accounts of citizens' petitions and of popular meetings called by mayors to adopt forms of popular claims for the guerdon.

The United States are the only nation with a coin known as the eagle. No coin of the same value is in existence elsewhere. What objection, therefore, can there be to the "American eagle spreading itself?"

It has at last been discovered that the New York *Herald* is good for something besides pulling "Our Commissioner to Cuba." A railway conductor was attacked by highwaymen in New Jersey, one of whom thrust a knife into the side of the examiner of tickets. Just where the would-be assassin's blow was aimed, the fortunate conductor carried a many times doubled copy of the great New York journal named above, and thus received the murderous blade and saved a life. Let all who fear assassination carry a number of the *Herald* in their breast pocket. Perhaps a testament or even a pack of cards would answer the purpose as well, though.

Three of the Boston papers are to have new building—the *Post*, *Traveller* and *Transcript*.

Danville, Tenn., has resurrected some fifty skeletons from seven to eight feet in length, which are supposed to have belonged to the pre-Indian race of mound-builders.

The government has fully received the amount of defalcations committed by collectors of customs during the year 1871-72 through their bondsmen.

On appeal to the Circuit Court, it has been decided in California, by Judge Sawyer, that a creditor of a bankrupt corporation can share co-ordinately with other creditors in the distribution of the estate, though such creditor may at the same time be a stockholder in that corporation.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that for years trade in Gotham has not been as dull as it is this season. There is also lonely, no money to be had except at ruinous rates. Everything is at a stand still and is a month in arrear.

Spiritism is the latest ism, and described to be a decided improvement on Spiritualism. It is a modern version of the ancient theory of metempsychosis, according to which souls of toughness and durability are repaired and used again.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill providing for a committee to revise the Constitution two of whom are to be appointed from each Congressional district, making eighteen in all.

An inexplicable phenomenon was reported the other day by the crew of a brig arriving at New York from Florida. On the 3d inst. a brilliant meteor flashed across the heavens directly above the stern of the vessel. It was followed by a streak of light which gradually resolved itself into the letters "C. W."

A double-headed baby is reported to have been born at Ithaca, N. Y., with the astonishing peculiarity of having in a single body two hearts, four lungs, and all its other organs duplicated in like parts.

The Society of the Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, will hold its sixth annual reunion at the Temple of Music, corner of Orange and Center streets, New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, 14th of May.

San Francisco papers give the average Canadian immigration to that State at 300 per week, many of whom are en route for Oregon. There is, it seems, an immense body of good farming land in that State which is still unoccupied, and may be had at reasonable rates.

Europe has the promise of a fine crop next harvest. The late average rain fall of the last few months is a favorable augury.

Holt County, Missouri, is trying a new plan. It has dancing six times a week, and tolerates a sermon semi-annually. In spite of this, however, there is no very decided moral awakening of the people.

Sir John Lubbock's wasp is dead. This is the insect Sir John brought from the Pyrenees, and has tamed completely that it would sit on his finger and eat sugar without ever putting down its "no-joe."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that there is plenty of produce to move from New Orleans this summer, and a much larger amount of tonnage than that now in sight is imperatively demanded.

The Chicago public library is constantly increasing in interest, additions being constantly made to its shelves.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Ancient, the brave man who exerted himself so nobly in rescuing passengers from the wrecked "Atlantic," is about 36 years of age an Englishman by birth, 6X feet in height, and strongly built. He has a genial face, a very dense head, and a warm heart. He speaks fluent Welsh, but not unpicturesquely that his noble action speaks more loudly than his own modest words. He was formerly a Scripture reader in the British navy, but has resided in Nova Scotia about six years.

Will. Flamen Ball is the name of a Cincinnati politician. Like most other politicians, he answers to "Will" when he gets a chance.

The finished and unfinished works in the shaft of the late Colonel Charles Temple DIX, son of Governor DIX, have passed into the hands of his relatives and fix sale, to be preserved as memorials of a life of art-labor prematurely ended.

Leading members of the British Parliament have contributed to a monument which is soon to be erected over the remains of Stonewall Jackson. This monument has been finished and is soon to be sent over to this country.

A son of ex-Senator Trumbull has recently joined the editorial force of the New York *Sun*.

Andrew Barry, Mooney, from being a poor and unknown school teacher advanced to be Governor of Alabama, and served two terms, died recently in that State at an advanced age.

There are nearly a hundred applications for the Congressional desk occupied by the late Thaddeus Stevens.

N. Kenzo Hirosawa, a young Japanese nobleman died on Wednesday at Brooklyn, where he was pursuing his studies at the Polytechnic Institute. He was the eldest son of Hirosawa Hioken, one of the first statesmen and popular statesmen in Japan history.

Since Senator Brownlow left Washington for his home, last month, there has been an item circulating through the press that his health had failed him. His many friends will be happy to learn that there is no truth in the statement. The Knoxville *Chronicle* says: "The fact is that the Senator is enjoying better health to-day than he has at any time for six years. He sleeps better, eats more, and his voice is stronger than usual."

Of Gen. Richard Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor, the New York *Tribune* says: "Reporters who refer to this brilliant and loyal man as an enemy to the Union are guilty of great injustice. When Gen. Taylor laid down his sword and gave up his eight hundred slaves, he accepted the situation without reservation, and to-day there is no better friend of the whole country than the former daughter General of the Confederate army."

Here is a touching incident of the "Atlantic" tragedy, which the steward, who was saved, relates of a little girl about three years of age. "She sat at my table," says he, "with her father, mother and brother, and was fond of me. One day, after her father placed her in my arms in her night dress, and asked me to save her. I thought of my own little girl of the same age in Liverpool, and I kept her as long as I could. I saw my father swept away by the sea, and the little one's moaner and continually called, 'Papa! papa!' I can do no more.' She died in my arms, and I could not the heart then to let her drop, but handed her to a man who was stronger than myself."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose blood-thirsty editor, Murat Halstead, was at the battle of Gravelotte, explodes the New York *Herald*'s pretty little story about Prince Bismarck wearing out the heels of his boots in kicking the ground, all because of grief at his son's thinking the latter the better part of valor. According to the Cincinnati warrior's records, Bismarck was not near so much a mile to have son during the entire fight, so that the grave Premier must have used his eyes better than on ordinary occasions to have discovered the recalcitrancy of his offspring.

A decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, last week, recalls an interesting incident connected with the close of the rebellion. When it became evident that Richmond must soon surrender, the Common Council of that city ordered that all the liquor in the city be destroyed, lest the fall of the rebel capital should be celebrated by the Federal troops with a grand spree accompanied by general lawlessness and violence. This order was carried into effect by the citizens. Among the sufferers was one Smith, who subsequently brought an action against the city to recover the value of the property destroyed, and secured a verdict for $2,832. The case was appealed, and now the Supreme Court has confirmed the judgement; so reconstructed Richmond must pay for the trespasses of rebellious Richmond.

SAWARD'S *Coal Trade Circular* administers a decidedly discouraging dose of cold comfort to consumers of coal in the Eastern cities, in the following paragraph:

Those dealers back in the country, on the lines of the various railroads leading from the seaboard, who are holding off expecting to have coal lower, will be mistaken as rates are agreed upon already by the parties in interest, and there is to be no surplus coal on the market to be sold for less than cost of transportation. The combination is a strong and powerful one, and is capable of working the trade as they see fit, so far as supply of coal and its delivery are concerned.

THE Baltimore *American* of Saturday says: The meeting of some of the stockholders in the Northern Central Railway yesterday developed that the opposition to the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Central hangs upon the question of money rather than upon any insuperable objection to the project. The meeting was called to strengthen the pending injunction against the lease, but it seems that it will be likely to be withdrawn it Mr. Scott offers six per cent. or more for the lease. A committee was appointed to consider and consult upon the views of stockholders and make a report to another meeting.

STATE NEWS.

The journeymen knit glove makers of Germantown are on a strike for ten per cent. advance in wages.

There are twenty-five building associations in Reading.

The Indiana *Progress* man tenders his sympathy to the jaws of the thief who stole an aged hen from the editor's flock.

A feud among the miners at Mill Creek station, Luzerne county, culminated in a shooting affray on Tuesday night last. A cap with blood in it, a bloody paper collar and a pair of suspenders were found near the scene of the affair the next morning, and the ground around showed that blood had been shed profusely. Nobody has been found, but a man named Jones is missing and it is supposed he was killed and body secreted.

"Aunt Nancy Vaughn," aged eighty-three, experiences no difficulty in walking from her home to Scranton, a distance of two and a half miles, and return, in one day.

Highway robbers are very bold in their operations in Luzerne county.

The Huntingdon Presbytery was in session at Lewistown during the latter part of last week.

The Clearfield *Republican* gives the proceeds of a single trunk of a pine tree cut on the land of W. S. Dickey, near Glen Hope, as follows: Diameter at the butt, 54 inches inside the bark; length, 96 feet, making six logs sixteen feet each, scaling respectively, 1,372, 1,068, 1,029, 923, 764, 562 feet each; total, 5,638 feet. At $12 per 1,000 feet, the price of logs on the bank, this tree was worth $67 65. Had it been made into square timber it would have been worth even more.

A little daughter of Samuel G. Hubert, principal of one of the public schools in Reading, fell down a flight of stairs, a few days since, upsetting a coal oil lamp which stood at the bottom. Her clothes caught fire, and she was so badly burned as to cause her death a few hours after the accident.

One man in Lebanon has sold and shipped, during the past two months, over sixty tons of cloverseed. The latest innovation in the way of social gatherings in West Chester, are carpet-rag sewing parties.

A cow died from hydrophobia in Oxford, Chester county, on the 9th inst.

Reading made 17,000,000 bricks last year. No account taken of those carried in hats.

Four thousand seven hundred and sixteen applications for liquor licenses have been made in Philadelphia during the past month, two hundred and sixteen more than during the same period last year.

Matthew Baird, Esq., the head of the firm known the world over as the proprietor of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, has retired from active business to which he has devoted thirty-seven years of his life. For his interest he received $2,000,000. His former partners will carry on the business.

The twenty-first annual fair of the Crawford county Agricultural Society will be held at Conneautville, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, one week later than originally fixed, to avoid conflicting with the State Fair at Erie.

R. J. Carey, of Sadsbury township, Crawford county, has made over 5,000 pounds of maple sugar and fifty gallons of syrup, this spring.

Mr. James Westerman, of Sharon, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The Mayor of Reading sent two men to jail for stealing rides on the cars.

Philadelphia has, it is said, 2,000 professional beggars. This leaves out of the count the Centennial people, of course.

Oxford, Chester county, is exporting horses to Japan.

A piece of pig iron manufactured in 1740, is still preserved at the Pine Iron Works, Berks county.

The oldest furnace standing in this State, located in Chester county, having been operated successfully for 125 years, has been idle for five years awaiting a purchaser.

Dr. I. R. Hayes, of West Chester, has a process for the manufacture of fuel from coal dust. It is claimed that it can be placed upon the market at two dollars less per ton than anthracite coal. At the mines it can be sold for ninety cents per ton.

The Topton Iron Company, recently organized, held a meeting at Topton, on Tuesday last, at which measures were taken for the vigorous prosecution of their enterprise. Superintendent Berlin is actively engaged in overseeing the operations and hopes to accomplish a great deal of work during the coming summer.

Mr. Andrew Loughman, a resident of the western part of Greene county, was killed a few days since by the falling of a tree at which he was chopping.

The moneyed men of Clarion are talking of building a railroad from that place to Troy, or to connect with the Sligo branch road.

A Foxburg man found a neatly papered package on the road, and put it in his pocket. He spoiled a new suit of clothes by rolling in a mudhole, and was painfully burned. The package contained phosphorous.

Elizabeth Musselman was struck by lightning at Blair furnace, a few days since, and seriously injured.

A mortgage, twenty-seven feet two inches long, was recently recorded at Somerset, the fees therefor amounting to thirty-five dollars.

The Sharon *Times* says: A salamander, weighing over forty tons, has been blasted to pieces and taken from the ground under the old Otis furnace, in this place. The hearth of the furnace burned out some time last spring and allowed the iron to run into the ground, where it was allowed to remain until Mr. J. A. Scarkey, one of the best furnace masters in the valley, took the job in hand, and successfully removed the metal. One single piece of the salamander weighs fifteen tons.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is liable to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt a means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverence in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.. $778,251 56
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed for the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. M. BROWN, T. HENRY GRAHAM, A. S. BELL, WM. R. NIMICK, JOHN H. DITHRIDGE, P. RAINEY, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOSHUA RHODES, H. HOLMES, ROBERT G. SCANDRETT, CHRISTOPHER ROE, JOHN H. HAILEY, Solicitor.

The Pittsburgh Car Works.
The business of MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING CARS, and GENERAL WORK, will be conducted under the above style, at the Shops lately owned by the firm of SCULLY, MILLER, TORRENS Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, GEO. W. BITNER being General Manager.
GEO. W. BITNER, President and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDERBACK
With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.
We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. White LEAF and TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

DISSOLUTION—
The Firm of SHERRIFFS & LOUGHREY was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of March, 1873, by the withdrawal of HUGH LOUGHREY. The business will be conducted by the remaining partner under the firm name of J. B SHERIFF & SON, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
J. B. SHERIFF,
W. J. SHERIFF,
HUGH LOUGHREY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of R. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by R. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLANTINE.
March 26, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chatics, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brillianteens, Delaines, Tennise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
NEW GOODS
DAILY.
Black Alpacas,
Epinglines,
Stylish Jap Stripes,
Japanese Chambrays,
Diagonals,
Fluted Skirts,
Printed Skirts,
Ruffled Skirts.
Prints,
Ginghams,
Black Silks.
Bleached Cottons,
Brown Cottons,
Tickings, Towelings
Paper Cambrics,
Corset Jeans
Kentucky Jeans,
D and T Cottonades,
Linen Checks,
Linen Drills,
Blue Drills,
Brown Drills
AND A FULL LINE OF
Notions
AND
White Goods.
FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PEARL WHEAT
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing
Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. By carefully grinding out the starch and separating the bran, the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances (phosphates), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such perfect proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habit, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the
Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Wall Papers,
FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES,
AT
NO. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Where is now offered at the lowest market prices, a large and varied stock of WALL PAPER HANGINGS, MOULDINGS and BORDERS of the newest styles in Fresco, Gold and Illuminated designs for
Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Assembly Rooms, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Offices and Cellings.
Together with a most extensive assortment of cheaper goods. The Largest Retail Establishment in the city. Call and see at No. 107 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH R. HUGHES.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. O. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagnes.
Burton Base Ale in hhds. and bbls.

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McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

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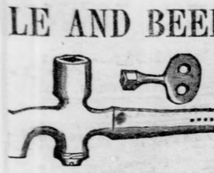
McKEE'S,
(OLD BARKER ESTABLISHMENT).
SPRING STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
SILKS, STRIPED AND PLAIN,
BISHOP LAWN SUITS,
ALPACAS, POPLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
LACE SACQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,
SHAWLS, TALMAS,
Prints, Muslins, Chintzes, &c.,
Is the Largest, Best, and at
Lowest Prices.
☞Best light in the two cities to select by.☜
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

Tuesday, April 8,
GRAND OPENING
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S.
Some Special Bargains!
AT 20 CENTS,
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.
AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins, Worth 25 cents by the case.
AT 40 CENTS,
One Case New Shades of Mignonette Coloring.
6-4 BALERMO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.
AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colorings,
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.
AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c
AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.
AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00, extra good value for the money.
New Goods Opening Every Day
**A. W.

MANUFACTURERS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST COAL AND BEER



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He also calls the attention of Rolling Mill Proprietors to his extensive IRON YARD and to his ability to supply quantity and description of SCRAP IRON and STEEL on the most favorable terms. A personal call or letter by mail solicited.

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IRON, PATENT ROLLED AND HOUGHS IRON BEAMS,

Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Tool Iron, Spike Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

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Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Varnish Makers' Machinery, Manufacturer of Fire Avenue and Grant Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Steam Boilers,

Heavy Retorts, Kettles, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Beds, Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Iron Sash Pans, Smoke Stacks, Bridges, Condensers, Boilers, Pension Doors, Gasometers, Blast Furnace Stacks and Pipes.

Shops and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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Office, 360 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. WORKS ON 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH STREETS.

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Plain and Galvanized Wrought

Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished on application.

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REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,

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BILLETS, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Anchor Nail and Tack Works

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FOR MINING AND SMELTING PURPOSES.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Mining Machines; Builder of improved Coke Ovens and Machinery for discharging the same.

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Without Valves, Pistons or Packing.

For Pumping acid, gummy, volatile, Oil, and 100 to 200 degrees of heat, or Sand for Ballast. Price $15 00. Order by McVay, Walker & Co., will dairy first deep; calculate, Towers & Co., will dairy four deep.

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BRASS AND IRON

Valve and Cock Manufacturers,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

For Plumbers, Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, &c., &c.,

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Fence Pickets.

We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 inch Round Iron, like design shown in cut, at

30c. PER LINEAL FOOT.

They make a HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE and CHEAPER Fence than the Wooden Pickets.

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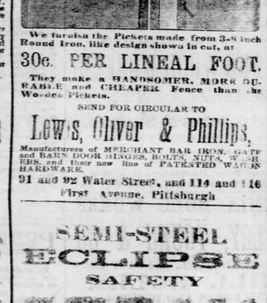
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, &c., &c. HARDWARE.

Will add their new line of PATENTED WAGON

91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue, Pittsburgh

SEMI-STEEL ECLIPSE SAFETY



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Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and other WORKS.

Office, the Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,

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ERECT IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON.

Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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Corrugated Iron

Fearless and Barges

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for buildings as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood near for safety from fire.

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Locomotive and Machine Works

DAWSON & BAILY,

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LOCOMOTIVES,

Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders

OFFICE AND WORKS

AT CONNELLSVILLE, PENNA.

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Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts., Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS

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PLAIN AND GROOVED

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SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patent

ORE PULVERIZER

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Mills for Grinding Brick Clay

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED

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BOILER FEEDERS

AND

Steam Pumps.

FITTING UP MILLS, FURNACES, REFINERIES COKE OVENS, &c., promptly attended to.

BRASS AND BRONZE CASTINGS AND ANTI FRICTION METALS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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SPRING AND AXLE WORKS.

Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.

Pennsylvania Iron Works

EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENION GIVEN TO SHEARS

BANKS AND BANKERS.

WEEKLY

Savings Bank

181 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 6 to 9 o'clock on Saturday Evenings.

DIRECTORS:

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JACOB H. SCHNEIDER, President. WM. HOLMES, Vice President. THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

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UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL

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BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

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JAMES McLAIN, President. M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

DRAFTS ON LONDON

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 5 A. M. and 5 P. M.

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For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....Capt. Phillips
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For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT PASSENGER PACKET

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Morgantown EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Commander
WM. HARBISON.....Clerk

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

WEDNESDAY, April 16—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

S. SHUMAN.....Commander.
J. M. VANDEGRIFT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

TUESDAY, 15TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

Messenger and Barge,

F. F. COOK.....Commander.
J. C. FISHER.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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SPEED, SAFETY AND RELIANCE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.

SATURDAY, 12TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Fearless and Barges

Will leave as announced.

Will give through receipts to all points South, also to Missouri River and points West, including Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Salt Lake and California. Having considerable Freight now engaged, we call attention to leave without delay. Shippers will find it to their interest to see us before contracting.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Shreveport and Jefferson Direct.

LEAVE HERE FROM 1ST TO 10TH OF MAY.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER.

W. G. McCOY.....Commander.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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For New Orleans Direct.

TUESDAY, 15TH INST.

THE STEAMER

Iron Mountain and Barge

WM. C. GRAY.....Master.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight apply to

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No. 94 Water street.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Tension Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOOD

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, SLIDE PICK, PLATFORM AND BRAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

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DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received. Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Business hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas B. Atterbury, Edward Mogle, Joseph Keeling, John Gallahey, John C. McCutcheon, James Sainsbury, Daniel Weeks, James H. Swett, W. J. Lewis, C. Baxmeyer, John Adams, John Phillips, Benjamin F. Collins.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders individually liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. to be paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.
O. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

Directors.

J. D. Strous, David Matthias, Wm. M. Vogleson, Wm. Rowbottom, D. W. Riggs, M. D. Thomas Jones, sen., W. W. Scott, Jacob Langenheim, Isaac Stewart, Esq.

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118 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000

Bank of Deposit, Deposit and Savings. Deposits received of $1 00 and upward. Six Per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.

Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturday Evenings, from 7 to 9.

Special attention given to Collections and Correspondence.

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FRANK RAHM, of Coleman, Rahm & Co., Iron Manufacturers.

D. W. C. CARROLL, of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Boiler Manufacturers.

Treasurer—Jacob H. Walter, of Central Refining Co.

Secretary—Henry Sweetzer, of Swearingen & McCandless, General Insurance Agents.

Solicitor—D. T. Watson.

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Samuel Severance, Manufacturer of Spikes and Hinges.
Daniel Hugus, Esq., Dry Goods Merchant.
James Herdman, President Dollar Savings Bank.
F. B. Lemoyne, Esq., Real Estate.
Alfred H. Logan, of Kirkpatrick & Logan, Oil Refiners.
John S. Slagle, of Nimick & Co., Iron Brokers.
Thos. Hare, of Thos. Hare & Bro., Saddlery Hardware.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President. W. M. WITTE, Cashier. M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa

CAPITAL, - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

ST. PAUL.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits subject to call 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Special attention given to Collections, Sales of Securities and Exchange. Discounts made every Friday.

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President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—WM. B. BRICKELL.
Cashier—R. C. GRAY.

DICKSON, SMITH & GRIER.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature, Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL.....$100,000

PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and Collateral Security.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Board of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

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Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000, Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the United States and Canada.

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CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Nimick.
SCOTT PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHIBLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
DR. A. H. GROSS, President Select Councils.
CAPT. O. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
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GEO. H. LOGAN, of Wm. Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
HARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
C. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

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GEO. H. ANDERSON.....President.
JOHN D. FRASER.....Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals collected.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11 o'clock.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Ireland, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

NEW

Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

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116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We make no charges for National Banks in insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

—The par of exchange is a matter in which every one who receives money from or transmits it to Europe is interested. Congress at the last session passed an act declaring that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value. The law further enacts that in Treasury operations the English sovereign shall be deemed equal to $4 83⅓ mills American gold, and that this valuation shall be declared to be "par of exchange" between Great Britain and the United States. All contracts made after January 1, 1874, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-five pence to the dollar, or $4 44 4.9 cents to the pound sterling or sovereign, it is further declared, shall be null and void.

—In explanation of the non-advancement of the Bank of England rate despite the action of the banks of Prussia and Frankfort, we have the following items from the London *Investor's Guardian*:—

It is understood that no portion of the last French loan has been employed in defraying the public expenditure. The instalments of the loan paid in January amounted to £25,000,000. The Treasury already has in hand one-half of the remaining 1,500,000,000 due to Germany, and the remainder will be covered by the monthly instalments of the loan paid by the public. The government, therefore will not require to contract any loan or enter into any other financial operation on account of the war indemnity.

The return of the Bank of Prussia for the past week shows an increase of £294,450 in the bullion and of £41,850 in the reserve of notes, with a falling off of £104,370 in the bills discounted.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	57	Phila. and Erie	25½
Reading	97½	Lehigh Navigation	38
United Cos.	119½	Pittsburgh 8s	73
Mi Central	81½	A. V. R. R.	92
Lehigh Valley	59½	Central Transport'n	47½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market closed rather more active than it opened on Monday, though there is still ample room for improvement. Dealers seem at a loss to what cause to attribute the lull in business, but it is generally charged to the stringency of the money market. In the language of a commission merchant, "everybody wants to sell and nobody wants to buy." But we are willing to the opinion, however, expressed that better days are in store, and that they are near at hand. We have few changes to note in prices which will be found under their proper headings. The prices given are wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary.

APPLES.—Receipts 433 barrels. The market is reported dull, with sales ranging from $1 50 to $4 00 per barrel, the latter figure for strictly prime.

BUTTER.—Receipts none.—Market quiet with sales at 45@50c per gallon.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash 4¾@4¾c; refined 6a 6¾c; pots 9¾@9¾; pearls 11c; arsenic 3¾@3¾c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES.—X at $9 @ 9 50; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11. There is a fair demand.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The late advance on sugar cured hams is still maintained. Trade is reported fairly active, with sales as follows: Canvased hams 14½c; do plain 14½c; C. C. shoulders 9c; canvased do 9¾c; plain shoulders 8c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c; canvased breast lard bacon 12½c; plain do 12c; canvased dried beef 10c; plain do 10½c; mess pork $17 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined, in tierces, 10c; in half bbls, 10¼c; in kegs and buckets 11¼c. Receipts, tierces, 33; pieces 2,219.

BUTTER.—Receipts 63 packages. The market is reported slow and unsatisfactory, and prices have a downward tendency. There is little inquiry for anything but strictly prime, which is held at 34@ 36c; medium to good 25@29c; common 10@12c; bakers' 6@8c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Trade is reported moderately active. Sales: 5 lb cans $37 00 per doz; 1 lb cans $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 00; ¼ lb cans $1 60.

BRANDY.—There is a continued good demand for prime white navy at $3 50@3 75 per gallon.

BROOM CORN.—Sales red at 3½@4c; green 5@6c; hurl 5¾@7c.

BURGUNDY.—Penn Mill rates: two bushel 37c; two and a half bushel 42c; three bushel 53c.

BREWAX.—Sales in a small way at 33@35c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Current price $5 50@6 00 per case.

CHEESE.—The market is reported quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote: Goshen 15½16c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@12c; Ohio sweitzer 16@18c.

CANNED OIL.—We quote as follows: 15½@16c for car lots, with the usual advance from stores in jobbing lots.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales of Sacketts and Carey's varieties reported at $12@14 ₱ bu, eastern $16@10.

CURDS.—Small sales at 15@18 ₱ barrel.

COUNTRY BACON.—The demand continues fair, and we note reported sales at the following figures: Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6a7c; clear sides 7a8c; jowels 3c; dried beef 12@13c. Country lard 10@11c.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is reported slow, with a tendency to lower figures. We quote as follows: peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; quarters, 5@5½c; chops, 4@4½c; apples 3a5c; blackberries, 10a12c; pitted cherries, 16@19c; unpitted, 6a7c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The receipts continue liberal and are in excess of the demand, hence prices are weak and lower. We quote at 9c per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Prime live geese feathers are held at 65@70c ₱ lb.

FLOUR.—Receipts 989 bbls. The market was slightly shaded to-day, and it is not improbable that western flours will drop a figure or two before the close of next week. We quote as follows: Mills—National, or white wheat, $10 20 ₱ bbl; sacks $9 80; Pan Handle, Washington and other $9 30; Morning Star, red winter wheat, $9 10 ₱ bbl; sacks $8 80. Stores—Howell Mills, amber wheat, $9 30 in bbls; sacks $9 00; Sewickley Valley $9 20; Penn Mills white flour, $9 25; Dayton brands $8 50; Rising Sun $8 00; Minnesota, Diamond $ 00; Mills $7 50. Rye flour $5 50. Corn meal $3 00. Oat meal $3 00.

GROCERIES.—Trade is reported only moderately active, which is attributed to the bad roads in the country and the hurry of the farmers to prepare the ground for the spring crop. This for a time will prevent many from visiting the city, which to some extent will decrease the volume of trade. Also should the money market "let up" a little, and the weather continue dry and warm trade would become brighter. We make no changes in quotations, which are as follows:

Sugars—Hards 12¾@; A 11¾c; B 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; C 11c; C yellow 10¾c. New Orleans Sugars—Good 9c; prime 10c; choice 10¾c.

Coffees—Roasted Rio—Packages 27c; loose 26¾c. Green—Fair 21c; good 22c; prime 23c; old government Java 28c.

Syrups—Common 28@43c; Crystal 55c; H & EXXX 60c; prime choice 70@75c; New Orleans, Fancy 70c; choice 75c; white drips $1 20.

Rice—Carolina ½ @ 9c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 67c; prime 72c ₱ gallon.

Pickles—Sales 50 ₱ box.

Raisins—Layers $2 50; Valencianas 10c; Muscatels $3 @ 3 50; London $3 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of grain since our last report, exclusive of elevator:

	Bbls.	Bush.
Wheat, sacks	118	Barley, sacks	240
Oats, sacks	1,122	Rye	127
Corn	190		

We are not advised of any quotable change in the price of wheat. The receipts are light and dealers report a fair demand. We continue to quote white at $1 35@1 40, and prime red winter at $1 32@1 35. Corn is in fair demand at 44@45c ₱ bushel, sacks to prime white; black 42c per bushel. Corn—Ear is scarce and held at 50@55c in car lots; shelled is in fair demand at 40@42c in car lots; mixed is dull and slow to move at 38@40c. Barley—Fall 90@95c; Spring 85@90c ₱ bushel.

HAY.—Baled, on wharf and track, $25@30; loose from wagons $15@20, as to quality and condition.

POULTRY.—There are few in the market, and the market rules slow. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys 7@8c per pair; dressed 15@16c per lb. Turkeys scarce; dressed 20@22c per lb.

POTATOES.—The arrivals are heavy, though prices are fully maintained. We quote at 80@90c for prime Peachblows, and 70@75c for Early Rose; Burbanks 80@85c; Rye nominally at 80@90c. Barley—Fall 90@95c ₱ bushel; Spring 85@90c ₱ bushel.

HAY.—Baled, on wharf and track, $25@30; loose from wagons $15@20, as to quality and condition.

POULTRY.—There are few in the market, and the market rules slow. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys 7@8c per pair; dressed 15@16c per lb. Turkeys scarce; dressed 20@22c per lb.

PUTATOES.—The arrivals are heavy, though prices are fully maintained. We quote at 80@90c for prime Peachblows, and 70@75c for Early Rose; Burbanks 80@85c; Rye nominally at 80@90c. Barley—Fall 90@95c ₱ bushel; Spring 85@90c ₱ bushel.

MINCE MEAT.—Sales standard brands at 12c ₱ lb.

PEA NUTS.—Sales 5 bbls at 5c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $ cwt; $1 80; seconds $1 40; white $1 00; chopped corn and cake $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; bolted corn meal $1 25.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Maple sugar 10a16c, rough; cakes 17@18c ₱ lb. Syrup $1 25@1 50 ₱ gallon, jug included.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL.—Sales No. 1 at 70a72c; jobbing lots 72a75c.

ONIONS.—We are reported sales prime to choice silverskins at $2 50@2 75; 90 ₱ barrel; yellow $3 50@4 00; red $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel. Onion sets $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush.

ONIONS AND

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Late Carlist Repulse—Gallant Defense by Republicans.

PARIS, April 12.—D spatches from Perpignan says the Carlists retreated from Puigcerda in consequence of the arrival of three columns of Spanish troops. The Carlists, however, say they withdrew because they would not fight on sacred Feasts, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignan to receive the result of the attack on Puigcerda.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only 50 were sers of the town numbered 500, of whom only 50 were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted and the Alcalde sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from before the town. They carried off their wounded and buried their dead.

MADRID, April 13.—Genera' Velarde, the new Captain General, assumed command in Barcelona last week and inaugurated serious measures to check insubordination, which have proved most effectual. General Marcles, who commanded at Bergs when that place fell into the hands of the Carlists, has written a letter defending himself from the charges of treason.

A concession has been granted giving certain parties the right to lay lines of telegraph cable from Cuba or Porto Rico to Hayti or Sig. Domingo.

Pope Pius Dangerously Ill—Recovery Doubtful

N. Y. World Special.]

ROME, April 11.—The Pope, after suffering many hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state. His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins and the clerical papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports. It is feared that the recovery of the Pope is impossible. It is believed his death will be kept a secret until the Conclave has been elected, to avoid the interference of Germany and Italy. All Cardinals save two are now at the Vatican. Two additional companies of troops inside, and orders have been given to allow no one to enter.

United States Minister at Berlin.

BERLIN, April 12.—The rumor current that Mr. Bancroft would soon resign is denied to-day. He received a complimentary letter from President Grant and also continues to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor and Bismarck.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, April 12.—The Moderate Republicans in the National Assembly failed to induce Thiers to withdraw M. De Remusat's candidacy for the Vice-ency in that body from Paris. *L Soire* announces it will support Rochefort.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike of the quarrymen of Enghein district, in Hainault, has ended.

BERLIN, April 12.—Bismarck has left for Varzin until after the Easter holidays.

ROME, April 12.—The Pope was better this morning, but is not improved. He suffers from a continuous pain in the left side and, nausea. During the day, however, he received the cardinals and wrote several letters.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Abyssinia from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The Leipsig, from Baltimore, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 12, 9 P. M.—There was no transactions to-day, and prices are consequently unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—There is no cotton market. Turpentine 30s 3d; rosin 10s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1873.

SAY GOULD FURNISHES TESTIFIES.

Jay Gould, in the Erie investigation to-day, testified that he sent $5,000 to Clinton county for a member of the Assembly, and $5,000 to the Republican Committee of the Steuben county District to secure the nomination of Jim Fisk. Candidates are now in the habit of coming to him for subscriptions. Could give no information about $1a,000 paid Tweed, and did not know why Jas. Fisk, Jr., was paid $60,000 for "legal services" unless to pay lawyers' fees; vouchers for $15,000, and $10,000 were signed by him in 1870 for "legal services," but did not know what the services were; Tweed had not himself received paid Tweed nor for what services. Understood all the directors received money in March, 1868, for "legal services," $15,000 each. This fund was expended at that time. Gave Senators Madden, Sherman, J. Wood and others $5,000 each. Does not recollect, letters of introduction to Vanderbilt.

RECESSION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Woodruff to day decided that unless the appeal in bankruptcy provided for in the eighth section of the bankrupt act be taken within ten days after the decree is entered, the United States Court acquires no jurisdiction whatever, and he says he is satisfied the act of June, 1872, has not changed the law in that particular.

DETAINED BY FRAUD.

Godet & Co., bankers, notified the Stock Exchange to-day, to refuse to receive fifteen New Jersey Central convertible bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from 5,774 to 5,788, registered in the name of John Mathews. Godet says the bonds were obtained on Thursday by a fraudulent check.

SEVERE STORM.

The storm to-day has been one of the most severe of the season. The tide was very high, and at the former great difficulty was experienced in getting heavily laden trucks on and off boats. The cellars along the river fronts were flooded, and in some instances valuable merchandize was damaged. A large fleet of vessels was detained.

Thirteen young ladies, members of the International Academy of Natural Science, of this city, accompanied by Mrs. La Roche, M. D., and Dr. Adrian J. Ebell, Director, sailed for Glasgow.

RECORDS OF CRIME.

Terrence Fitzpatrick brutally beat his wife at their home in Brooklyn last night. The neighbors interfered and held Fitzpatrick while his wife endeavored to escape from the room on the third floor by means of a clothes line. The line broke and the woman failing to the ground was fatally injured.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Leonard, tenants at 49 Columbia street, *Brooklyn*, had a fierce fight, using chairs and other articles of furniture as weapons. The result was, Murphy was fatally injured and Leonard arrested.

The shooting of a burglar in Newtown, a week ago, did not prevent the robbery last night of the store of Mr. Smith, Village Green, on Jamaica plank road, Long Island, and the pilfering of a store in the latter place. The thieves were discovered while in the store, but left a horse and wagon, and succeeded in getting off with themselves and goods.

Friday night a fight was arranged between Arthur Chambers and George Seddons, for $1,000 and light weight championship, was staked to-day. The pugilists and trainers were present. The fight will take place on the 21st of May.

Three men to-night attacked Charles Schell, of 451 West Fortieth street, corner of Eighth avenue, with a brick, and struck him on the head. Schell was then thrown down in the street and Tenth avenue, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The murderers escaped.

Thomas Murphy, of North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested this evening on suspicion of murdering his wife.

THE STRIKING GARMEN.

The garmen on a strike had a secret session today, and subsequently issued a call for a general of a member of their society. The President, when asked about their meeting, said: "All that we want to do is to keep the Passover, but that is what we do at all heathens, but we want to keep the end of Lent and bury our dead."

BRAVITIES.

The Masonic fair closed to-night. It is expected thirty-five thousand dollars will be realized.

Among the passengers to Europe to-day were ex-Senator Cattell, Dr. Bigelow, chief of United States Treasury Loan Department, and Col. Roebling, engineer of Brooklyn bridge.

ANOTHER CASHIER ASSCONDS.

Mr. Kleinen, cashier of the City Savings bank, of Hoboken, is said to have absconded with about thirty thousand dollars of the funds. The amount of the institution at the last statement was $99,000, leaving about $20,000 for contingencies. The deposits four up one million dollars, chiefly made by the industrial classes of Hoboken and mostly loaned on bond and mortgage, the remainder in State and township bonds and about thirty thousand United States bonds. It is believed the defaulter is near at hand and his arrest probable.

WIFE MURDERED.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, wife of John McDermott, laborer, residing at 226 West Fifty-second street, was this morning killed by her husband, who in a fit of jealousy dealt her two blows on the head with a sledge hammer. The crime was committed in the presence of three small children of the couple. McDermott after his arrest attempted to kill himself by repeatedly dashing his head against the walls of his cell. He succeeded in inflicting wounds which will prove fatal.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The steamers Adriatic, Spain and City of Washington, from Liverpool, have arrived.

CRIMES.

A Forger and Confidence Man Sentenced.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Col. Theodore Tyner, who plead guilty to forgery on Thursday, was this afternoon sentenced to five years in State prison. Col. Dan Mace, who pleaded, being related to Tyner, a witness in cases pending.

Alex. H. Bralley, shoemaker, said to have practiced the "confidence game" extensively in all the large cities between Chicago and Buffalo, by representing himself as a wealthy manufacturer and ordering a large stock of goods and issuing drafts in payment, was sentenced to-day to three years in the Erie county penitentiary for ninety days.

Escape of Bidwell, Bank of England Forger at Havana.

HAVANA, April 11, via KEY WEST, April 12.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony, and is supposed is hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends seeing impossibility by legal means to counteract the efforts of the British Consul to secure extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape.

Wife Murder in Camden, New York.

UTICA, N. Y., April 13.—The wife of Robert Pierce was found dead at her house near Camden this morning, having been killed by her husband. A child four years old says she saw her father do the deed. The murderer is still at large.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Utah Central and Southern Railroads, at Salt Lake on Saturday, Brigham Young resigned the Presidency of both roads. J. Sharp was elected President of the former, and Wm. Jennings of the latter. Young has now retired from all business affairs.

There was a very large attendance at the Oakland race track, San Francisco, Saturday afternoon, to witness the race between Lexington and Ajax, for five thousand dollars. Emo won the first heat in 2:20¾, and the second in 2:21. The first heat was very close, also the second close. Emo won the third heat in 2:21¾.

Friday night one bent on the bridge of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, across White river, was swept away. At the time the water was fifty-six feet deep and still rising. As soon as the water goes down the bridge will be speedily repaired and travel will not be suspended. Passenger travel is all under water and citizens travel about in boats. The Little Red river is now falling. Steamers have been overflowed. Black river is reported falling also.

One of the thickest snowstorms of the season prevailed at Boston Saturday afternoon, covering the streets a full inch.

The first vessel from below this season arrives at Albany, N. Y., Saturday.

A post office was established at Jamestown, Virginia, last week, for the eighth time, although Jamestown was the first place permanently settled on this continent.

In the pigeon shooting match at Buffalo, Saturday, between Ira E. Paine, of New York, and James Ward, of Toronto, for a purse of $500, Ward won by five birds.

John and Andrew Keddie, recently arrested at Boston on a cable dispatch for alleged fraudulent proceeding in Edinburgh, and discharged for want of jurisdiction, have been again arrested on the charge re-arrested and held for examination. It appears the incoming vessels lighters in Edinburgh and obtained about seven hundred barrels of flour from that city on board which, as alleged, they converted into money and came to the States.

The steamer Kangaroo on Saturday commenced laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable from the Cable House, at Penny Water Point, Nova Scotia, to near Chelincto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, which will lay the main portion of the cable.

The N. Y. *Herald*'s Key West special has a report that O'Kelly, its correspondent, died on the way to Santiago de Cuba of exhaustion from the close confinement he endured at Manzanillo.

TRADE STRIKES.

General Uprising All Over the Country.

BOSTON, April 12.—The Boston *Sunday Herald* is informed to a promise at meeting of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Union, that the commotion in the organization in New York is but preliminary to a general upheaval in nearly every State in all the large cities of the North, South, East and West. The local branches of the order in all sections have been holding large and enthusiastic secret meetings, and a general plan of action for the government of this national organization is about completed. The funds now in the treasury are large and sufficient to enable the members to hold out on a strike for at least six months. The association is more anxious to secure the eight hour system than an increase of wages, and if a strike is caused by the non-compliance of the employers to recognize the eight hours, then an increase of pay will be demanded. It is stated that in Boston and the principal New England cities the order has a large and influential membership. The fraternity in all sections, when everything is ready, will rise simultaneously. The machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and metal workers, it is understood, will immediately follow in consolidation with the iron moulders eight hour league of N. Y., to carry into effect the great object in view, eight hours work. The shoemakers are holding meetings and devising plans for another struggle. Their labor organization, Knights of St. Crispin, is not very strong, but a convention of order is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next month, and the principal subject then to be discussed and acted upon is the eight-hour movement. The New England journeymen shoemakers will take an active part.

FIRES.

The Detroit Tribune Building Burned—Loss $105,000.

DETROIT, MICH., April 13.—About six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in front of the boilers, in the rear building of the Detroit *Tribune* block. The rear building, in which were located the engine, presses, job, composing, and editorial rooms were in a short time completely gutted. The *Tribune* loses $35,000 on building and material; insurance $20,000. The *Tribune* loses that the estimated loss is $16,000; insurance $13,000. The building was also occupied by the *Michigan Farmer*, which loses $2,000; insurance $1,000. The library worth $4,000, covered by insurance. The Detroit Lithographing Company who occupy the upper floors in the front part of the building, lose on stock $4,000; insurance $2,000. The Commercial Advertiser loses $7,000; insurance $2,000. Several law offices suffered considerable but being in the fire building; the losses are small. The *Tribune* will soon resume business in the old quarters, in the rear of the burned block and in the upper and press of the *Free Press*, appearing as usual to-morrow. The mammoth four cylinder and press was saved, being released in a few hours.

CITY MATTERS

Wanted

"Daily Commercials" of the following dates, to complete one of the files: December 29, October 7th and 8th, 1872, and March 19th, 1873.

Personal.

We are pleased to note the presence in the city, of our former young fellow townsman, Mr. W. J. McTighe, now of the firm of McTighe Bros. & Mitchell, wholesale notion dealers of Philadelphia. We congratulate Mr. McTighe upon the success which he has met in the city of brotherly love, and can assure him that he will not be forgotten by the Smoky City merchants.

Extensive Money Disbursement

From the accounts which are in a plentiful supply of money on the South side just now. On Saturday Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, proprietors of the American iron works, disbursed among their hands no less than $160,000, settling in full to date, as is stated. Messrs. Wharton Bros. also paid out a large amount, while at all the other manufacturing establishments, there could not have been less than half a million distributed.

The City Hospital.

The Committee on the City Hospital Site held a meeting on Saturday, when the sub-committee reported that Messrs. Jones & Laughlins' agents are willing to give the necessary papers allowing the use of the old Western Pennsylvania Hospital, it was as understood, for the present. Dr. Agnew, Superintendent of the Board of Directors that they have no power to alter the deed in their hands.

The committee recommend the purchase of a site in an eligible locality, secured immediately, and the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The subcommittee was continued, with instructions to report sites, with cost, &c.

Accidents.

Wm. Ward, an employee in the Pittsburgh Locomotive works, Sixth street, met with a severe and painful accident on Saturday. While engaged at his employment his arm was caught in the machinery and fractured in two places. He was removed to his home on Webster street, where a physician was summoned who reduced the fracture.

Jas. Rentchler, a workman employed at the Superior blast furnace, while working in front of one of the furnaces on Saturday, had his clothes caught in the machinery and were partly burned. He was removed to his home near by and his injuries attended to.

Dr. Rogers's Lecture Last Evening.

The basement of the Cathedral was crowded last evening by a fine audience of ladies and gentlemen to hear the second lecture delivered by Dr. Rogers, of New York, on "The Catholic Citizen." The subject was well handled, and the lecture was both entertaining and instructive. The third lecture evening next Thursday evening, when Dr. Rogers will deliver a lecture at St. Malachi's church, on the South Side, for the benefit of that church, and as the eminent lecturer will remain in our city for a short time there is no possibility that he may again give our citizens another opportunity of hearing him.

Bills in Equity.

A bill in equity was presented on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas by Sarah F. Sims, administratrix of William Sims, deceased, against Alexis Garnier De La Roche and Mary C. his wife, formerly Mary C. Price. The plaintiffs allege that about the year 1857 or January, 1858 by an agreement between Wm. H. Sims and Mary C. Price, they entered into a co-partnership under the firm of Price & Sims, for the purpose of carrying on the general foundry business at the "Berlin Iron Works," on Second and Third streets, which was dissolved by mutual consent, the defendant taking the property, by which it became her duty to pay to Sims the amount due him for said co-partnership, and also her share and interest in the firm. The plaintiffs believe that during the continuance of the co-partnership, large profits accrued, which should be settled and divided. The defendant failed since to make any account in relation to the affairs of the co-partnership. On and in the 27th of December, 1872, Wm. Sims died, and letters of administration upon his estate being granted to the plaintiffs, who now pray the Court to cause a settlement to be made. The Court issued the usual order.

A bill in equity was also presented in the case of Martin Seibert et al. vs. Sarah S. McCormick. The plaintiffs allege that on the 15th of October, 1871, he bought of A. H. Childs & Co. one acre of ground, known as the Hope cotton factory, situated in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. That on the 17th of September, 1862, A. H. Childs executed to George W. McCormick a mortgage dated May 7, 1860, given as security payment of a bond for $17,200, and being for the undivided one-third of said lot of land. That on the 26th day of May, 1865, said A. H. Childs did satisfy and discharge the said mortgage as to the interest of said Sarah S. McCormick is conceded, but does not so appear upon the record. The orator alleges that he has endeavored to have defendant enter satisfaction upon the record, but she has refused to do so. The usual order was made.

Easter Services in the Churches.

The services in the Episcopal, Catholic and some other churches yesterday were of a more than usually interesting nature and attracted a very large attendance. The music was a prominent feature, especially at Trinity and at St. Paul's. At the former the Prof. Hodgkinson presided at the organ, with Miss Duval, soprano; Miss Hughes, alto; Mr. Brecht, tenor, and Mr. Bown, bass. The programme was as follows: Easter chant, "Gloria" by Hodges; "Benedicite" by Goss; Jubilate by Thomas; Hymn "Gloria Tibi" by Hodges; Gounod's "Kyrie Eleison;" at the offertory "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," by Handel. Evening services: Cantata by Mornington; "Benedicite" by Barg.

At the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Franklin street, the Easter Anthem, by Billings, was rendered, with Mrs. Johnson as soprano, Miss McCreary, as alto, Mr. McClanahan, tenor, Robert Peterby, bass. The choir is one of the best in the city. Special services were held in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

The services at the Cathedral were of an imposing character, Grand Pontifical High Mass being celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec. There was a number of the clergy. Before ten o'clock on Saturday praying for a divorce from her husband, Hugh Whaley, on account of habitual drunkenness and abandonment. A subpœna was issued returnable on the first Monday of June.

A man named John Hollingshead was arrested yesterday for attempting to rob a stranger near the Union depot. He escaped from the office of the constable but was recaptured, and stands a fair chance of going to the Workhouse, not having $50 and costs imposed upon him.

The *Sunday Times* appeared yesterday in enlarged form, with new type and a new head, and presented a wonderfully improved appearance. We are pleased to note these evidences of prosperity. It contains Saturday night's Associate Press and local news, and is well filled with interesting sketches and miscellany.

OFFICER GEARY lodged information on Saturday before Deputy Mayor Neille, of Allegheny, against Andrew Morrow and Jas. Hamilton, for peddling vehicles to stand on a public street, and Samuel Hall for renting them the buildings. The first two were fined $3 and costs each, and the latter discharged upon promise to take down the building.

ALDERMAN McMASTERS, of Allegheny, and Mr. McMasters and made an information charging Randolph Mellon, the celebrated banker, with cutting $25 in. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant was entrusted with the sale of lots belonging to the estate of Mellon given by the Lodge of Odd Fellows to which both parties belong, and that he refused to return the proceeds, $25 each. He was held for arrest of the accused.

STEPHEN PAYNE, whose arrest on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money has already been noted, was brought on Saturday before Judge McCandless of the United States District Court, for the purpose of having the amount of bail fixed. Mr. Carnahan, District Attorney for the occasion, stated that the defendent was not prepared to make application for release on bail, but such an application would be made early in the week. The defendant was according y remanded to jail.

Are You Hunting a Nice Suit of Clothes?

If you are just call at Mr. R. Tiegel's tailoring establishment, No 55 Smithfield street, and examine his new goods just received—second invoice this spring. A heavy stock on hand to make your selection from. Mr. Tiegel has the latest patterns from the East, and he is a splendid cutter and gives his work to competent journeymen, as he employs no bad workmen. You can rely on getting a perfect fit, and entire satisfaction in price.

Silver Lakes.

This really fine brand of cigars can only be had at the Banner Tobacco Works, T. J. Wallace, proprietor, 31 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair) where more, with a full line of the celebrated Pittsburg Pet, and Key West cigars. A fresh stock of imported Figaros, Flor Finas, &c., has just been received. Country merchants, when in the city, are requested to call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere, for everything in the line of tobacco, snuff and cigars can be had and at the very lowest prices.

A Model Carriage Manufactory.

There can be no doubt that the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Workman Bros. Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny city, is one of the most complete institutions of the kind in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of many who have purchased vehicles built at those works, that it even surpasses the manufactories of the East. Such is always the case of the very best, and the material used well seasoned. A large number of carriages, barouches, phaetons, buggies, spring wagons, etc., manufactured at this establishment, can be seen at their repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, where those in search of vehicles of any kind can be suited. Call and get their prices and examine the stock.

The Right Place,

To buy fine vases and China ware, Shades of all kinds for wax flowers, Decorated toilet, tea or dinner sets.

GO TO

126 Wood street, cor. Diamond alley.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for men's wear. Every attention is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The cutting is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 541 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 127 Federal street, Allegheny,

The Only Place

Where State Mantels are manufactured in Western Pennsylvania. Call and see our $12 State Mantels. James Old, 193 Liberty street.

THE LIBERTY STREET RAILROAD TRACKS.

The Suits Under the Ordinance, Against the P. R. R. Co—Hearing Before the Mayor—The Company Fined $50—The Case Appealed.

On Saturday afternoon a hearing was had in one of the tases of the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, charges in one case of J. D. Thompson, merchant of Liberty street, with violation of the city ordinance with reference to the running of trains on that thoroughfare between the hours of ten and four o'clock, day time. It was the intention to have heard three cases, in one or two of which, employees of the road are defendants. The attorney of the company objected, the men not being present and as he appeared only for the company. Thos. S Rigelow, Esq., City Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and John Dalzell, Esq., on behalf of the road. The attendance of spectators was not large, as was expected, and Mr. Thompson alone appeared as witness. He was called, however in that capacity, having memorandums of all the facts he intended to prove, and keeping it before him while being examined.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Thompson testified that on the third day of April, the present month, engine No. 41, drawing cars, was at the head of Wood street at 2:35 P. M., contrary to an ordinance of the city.

Cross examination by Mr. Dalzell—At whose instance did you bring this suit?

Witness—At my own instance.

Mr. Dalzell—Are there no other parties with you in it?

Witness—No, sir, no other parties.

Mr. Dalzell—Have you no understanding with others regarding it?

Witness—No, sir, no understanding with others.

Mr. Dalzell—Is it not the result of consultation with others?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Dalzell—Have you an understanding with others as to payment of costs.

Witness—No, sir; our property on Liberty street; do business there and have done business there twelve or fourteen years.

Mr. Dalzell—Have not trains passed up and down regularly during that time?

Witness—I have day and date for all points I testify in. Can say, that for the past five years, since I have owned the ordinance, trains have passed up and down at all times. The train I now speak of was going east.

There being no other witnesses, Mayor Blackmore read the ordinances, if the city must be obeyed. He would up as the fine provided by the ordinance, fifty dollars, with the costs.

Mr. Dalzell asked for a transcript of the case and stated that they appealed to Court.

The case being thus concluded, some conversation took place between Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Thompson, being somewhat fair in its nature.

Mr. D. asked if witness were to be brought, to which answer was given that there would likely be other suits as the provisions of the ordinance were complied with.

Mr. Dalzell—Well, one is as good as five hundred. We will appeal all, and this will only pile up costs for you.

Mr. Thompson—Well, a man that earns his money honestly and by hard work, means to spend it right. I don't care about the costs.

THE STOLEN BOX RECOVERED

The Money and Bond Missing, But the Notes Safe.

The money box of the Odd Fellows Savings bank, stolen from the custody of the Safe Deposit Company, and about which there has been so much speculation, was recovered on Saturday. About one o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Dailey, the new housekeeper of Mr. John McDevitt, merchant, corner of Water and Market street, had occasion to go to the Water street vault for coal. There, underneath the opening in the sidewalk, he found the box, unbroken, but containing many papers. Mr. Dailey conveyed it to the office and placed it in the care of Mr. Lambert, President of the Odd Fellows Savings bank, was at once sent for and by the two gentlemen the treasure box was taken to the bank and the contents carefully examined. The cash, about $5,000 and the $1,000 bond of the Allegheny Gas & Coke Company, were missing, but it was found that all the other missing papers, notes and checks, as advertised, remained. The bond is of no certain benefit to the bank and their recovery afforded great satisfaction. Speculation as to who was at the bottom of the robbery was committed continues, and many parties, without just reason, are suspected. The motive appears to be for the purpose of clearing up the mystery and establishing their innocence, offer a reward of two thousand dollars for the arrest of the thief. Should a satisfactory clue be brought to the thief, and any communication will be kept inviolate. It is to be hoped that the true story of the affair may be obtained, so that innocent parties may not continue to suffer in public estimation. Some of the detectives are confident that the box was put where it was found, on Friday night, but of course this is mere speculation. Dailey, the warehouseman, says he was not in the vault for five days or more before Saturday.

It is reported as coming from Col. Phillips that the bond was negotiated in New York two or three days ago, but we are unable, as yet, to verify the report.

STEEL WORKS ON FIRE

The Black Diamond Works in Danger—Small Loss Incurred and No Stoppage.

About one o'clock Sunday morning fire broke out in the Spang & Chalfant Steel Works of Messrs. Park, Brothers & Co., located at Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets on the bank of the Allegheny river, which, but for the prompt and effective labors of the fire department, would have resulted in immense loss. It originated in the gas steel-melting furnace building, located on Thirtieth street near the river, and from the roof of which was attached to the side of the structure. An employee discovered a blaze about the building, and gave the alarm. The hose and the fire extinguisher used by the workmen soon extinguished the flames, and aided in preventing any great spread of the flames until the arrival of the fire engines. The works of the establishment stand next the river and along side of the melting furnace building there is a large frame building, used for storage purposes—respectable, had become something like the New York Bowery—the worst characters are attending in large numbers. Complaints were made regarding it, and on Saturday night Mayor Lambie more, with a force of police, called the establishment and gave all in attendance just five minutes to leave. Rather than go to the lock-up there was a sudden exodus.

The Board of Revision.

The Board of Revision of assessments for city taxes are now progressing with some speed. They have completed the first two wards, and have committees at work arranging the work. Heretofore it has been difficult to induce parties to put a price on their property, but since the Board have become considerable of it, they are willing to bring up more willingly, especially where parties think their property has not been as high a figure as it should be.

It is reported that an effort will be made in Councils to—for the present session, but under the circumstances it will hardly succeed.

Meningitis.

There is quite a difference of medical opinion on the subject of cerebro-spinal meningitis. One of the most successful physicians in the city pronounces it a non-contagious epidemic, brought on partly by bad drainage and partly by the cold, damp condition of the earth. An epidemic of some kind generally follows a winter so steadily cold; and as our systems miss the bracing effect of the cold; we are prostrated for lack of ozone; our power of resisting disease is impaired by the change of weather, and the ground remains cold and dangerously damp. The prevention is keeping an appetite and dry feet, and abstaining from apprehensions and the blues.

The United States Building and Loan Association.

The first annual report of this association shows a net gain of $10 92 per share—a profit of one hundred and sixty-eight per cent. per annum. This is a very gratifying exhibit, especially to the stockholders, and is mainly due to operations in real estate, which is one of the most valuable features of the charter. The amount paid in per share was $13 00 and the present value of the stock is $23 92. Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., is President, Messrs D. Campbell and Lowrie Childs, Vice Presidents; J. H. White, Secretary, and Jackson Duncan, Treasurer.

Trimble's Varieties.

The gentlemanly treasurer at this old established house, Mr. Joseph W. Wilson, has been tendered a complimentary benefit, which will embrace the two performances this afternoon and evening. The performances promise a rich treat to all who attend, and it is to be hoped that all those who have received favors at his hands will turn out, in which event the house will be full to overflowing. The company engaged at the Varieties this week, an unusually strong one, will appear at this matinee and again in the evening, in a choice selection of novelties.

Miss Jane Coombs at Library Hall.

To-night, Miss Jane Coombs commences a week's season of legitimate English comedy, at Library Hall, supported by a full company of unusual dramatic excellence, opening with "Common Assurance." There was a time in the history of this country when the genius of the dramatist and the conceptive ability of the representative of the play was passed by the public, if not with beauty and fashion, but also with such character and intelligence as honored native genius as a speaker has long since been established, and we believe he is always spoken of as the favorite preacher at the Cathedral. In the afternoon Vespers and Benediction closed the Easter services.

THE BAR.

Adjourned Meeting—Resolution Adopted Opposing the Abolishment of the District Court.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the County Bar, was held on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, in the District Court room, Judge Hampton presiding.

The question of districting the Judges of the Supreme Court, which was under discussion at the time of the adjournment of the previous meeting, was not resumed, at the request of Hon. S. A. Purviance, who desired it to be understood that he was not instructed on this point.

Mr. Thos. M. Marshall moved that the delegates from this county be instructed that it is the desire of this bar to have the present judicial system of this county remain unchanged.

Mr. Marshall favored the District Court, and the Court of Common Pleas, and did not see any advantage that would be gained by abolishing the District Court. If there should be any modification proposed in the Criminal Court, he might be in favor of it. However, he thought, that the courts, as they now exist, were the best for the people. The objection he had to three Supreme Courts was the delay that would be occasioned thereby. If there are three courts sitting, one at Philadelphia, another at Harrisburg, and one in the city, by the time they have a general meeting three or four or more months will elapse. He was not yet prepared to express an opinion on this point.

Mr. Lee B. Duff offered the motion. He said we now have two civil courts with the same jurisdiction. We have two different sets of terms, two different sets of dockets, two different trial lists. By abolishing the District Court the court system will be greatly simplified. He thought six Judges for this county ample sufficient. The Constitutional Convention provided eight, including two Judges of the Orphans' Court. He was opposed to the separation of the Orphans' Court. The mistake which was made when the District Court was created. The number of Judges should have been increased, the organization have remedied the matter. He favored the abolishment of the District Court.

Mr. Baldwin said he understood that Judge Sterrett state his views in relation to a change in the Orphans Court.

Judge Sterrett thought it would be advisable to have a separate judge for the Orphans Court; perhaps two judges as proposed by the convention, would be too much. As it is now the plenty of business for one. As it is now the Judges of the Common Pleas are obliged to entertain decisions of that kind, and owing to a pressure of other business, business in the Orphans Court is taken up last, when they can be heard. If there is a separate judge for that court, he can attend to the business much better than it can be done under the present system. He was greatly in favor of a separate court.

Mr. Marshall here amended his resolution so as to read "no change to be made in the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas and District Courts," which being put to a vote was carried by a large majority.

Thomas M. Bayne offered a resolution providing for the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court as heretofore, instead of their appointment by the Governor, which was also carried by a large majority, after which the meeting adjourned finally.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

The following sentences were imposed in this court on Saturday:

Martin Joyce, for selling liquor on election day, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs and to be imprisoned in the county jail for ten days.

Edwin Hare and Edwin Jones, who filed a *nolo contendere* to the charge of larceny by William Brooks, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs, to be committed to jail for five days, and to enter bail in $500 for good behavior in the future.

William Nantz, found guilty of assault and battery charged by Robert Pollock, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

Reginald Schoen, who plead guilty to fornication charged by Belle Reeser, was sentenced to pay the costs. Gerilde Rieger, found guilty of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Reitstadt, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix, twenty-five dollars for support of child from its birth to the present time, and six dollars per month towards its support and maintenance until six years old. The same party found guilty of adultery, was fined fifty dollars and ordered to the county jail for six months.

Harry Redpath, found guilty of fornication and bastardy, charged by Rachel Jones, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix, twenty-five dollars for support of the child from its birth to the present time, and six dollars per month thereafter until he shall have attained the age of seven years.

Harry Redpath, found guilty of fornification and bastardy, charged by Rachel Jones, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix, twenty-five dollars for support of the child from its birth to the present time, six dollars per month for the period of six years from this date, and to give security in six hundred dollars for compliance with the order of the Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Emanuel DeRoy.	F. McDonald.
M. Albrecht.	Louis Rabel.
John Hamilton.	August Foranger.
Wm. Montgomery.	David Brown.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A rule absolute was issued in the case of Hays vs. the application for a charter of incorporation of the Columbia Boat Club.

In the case of James Carothers vs. Washington Cummins and Mary Cummins a rule was granted to show cause why the defendant's deposit should not be quashed from the record, on the ground that the papers are not entered within thirty days from the entry of the judgment by Alderman Nicholson.

In the case of Susanna Cook vs. J. M. Cook, libel in divorce, a subpœna was issued returnable at the next term. The divorce is asked on the ground of desertion.

A motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed for the same in the case of Lawrence Mooney vs. the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

In the case of Nicholas Smith vs. Joseph Lowry, an answer was filed by defendant to a rule to show cause why an order should not issue against him in relation to the school directorship in the Thirteenth ward of this city.

A subpœna was awarded returnable on the first Monday of June next in the case of Eliza Whitely vs. Hugh Whitely for a divorce. The ground on which the divorce is asked is that of desertion.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Jane Smythe for the benefits of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the petition.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

188. Bunsell vs. Kirkpatrick et al.
179. Johnson & Wilson vs. Bair.
180. Same vs. Lambert.
186. Brashear vs. Burke.
187. Weis vs. Duss.
188. Jones vs. the N. J. Rigley.
191. Brashear vs. Burke.
192. Kerr vs. Arthurs et al.
193. Manhoff vs. Lewis et al.
194. Same vs. Same.
196. McPhase vs. Keller.
196. Same vs. Same.
197. McGinnis vs. the Gard Brick Machine Co.
200. Noah Bros. vs. McDonald.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Rebecca Gallagher presented a petition praying the Court to issue a writ de novo capias, directed to Henry cordier, Superintendent of the Workhouse, commanding him to produce before the court the body of one Gallagher, now in his custody, who alleges is confined in the Workhouse without just cause, or reasonable satisfaction sought in the shape of it, and any communication will be kept inviolate. It is to be hoped that the true story of the affair may be obtained, so that innocent parties may not continue to suffer in public estimation Some of the detectives are confident that the box was put where it was found, on Friday night, but of course this is mere speculation. Dailey, the warehouseman, says he was not in the vault for five days or more before Saturday.

It is reported as coming from Col. Phillips that the bond was negotiated in New York two or three days ago, but we are unable, as yet, to verify the report.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

168. Thos. A. Carson et. ux. vs. Andrew McElroy et. al.
186. John C. Wilson vs. John Adams.
159. Geo. W. Caufield vs. Capt. John Gilmore.
24. Samuel Milliken & Co. vs. J. H. Chrisenger & Co.
14. Nancy MacKeown vs. Wm. MacKeown.
155. Simon Jacobs vs. The Adams Express Co.
161. Wm. D. Williams vs. John Irwin.
169. Margaret Herschel vs. August Haaz

Slight Fires On Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the dwelling of Adam Tussing, corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street, caused by the burning of a rat setting fire to the lining of a bed room, and when it was ablaze he flourished it dangerously. The clothing in the room was soon all ablaze, and in flames. The cries of the boy attracted attention, and soon numbers of the neighbors gathered on the scene. The burning clothes were thrown out of the window, and what might have been a destructive fire was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

An alarm of fire